IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 164— BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 13, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th July	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,827
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA* ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINAx ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March (extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

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First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s.s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

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To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
11th July	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
21th ,,	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	NAGPORE	5,283	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA.

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th July	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	15th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	24th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug.	29thAug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

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Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
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Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,55,588
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

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Alleppey	Madura
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Bangalore	Meerut
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Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
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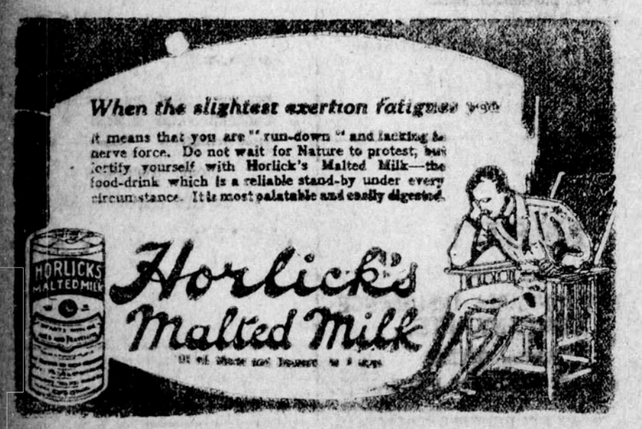
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Write to:—V. S. WATCH Co.,
Post Box 105. MADRAS.

DEFALCATIONS AT WADIA'S

HEAD CASHIER CONVICTED.

The case in which B. D. Lowji head cashier in Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Co., was charged with criminal misappropriation was continued before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate after lunch time.

Continuing Mr. Bomanji Adarji partenerş in the firm of Messrs. N. N Wadia and Co., stated that the accused when taken to Mr. Wadia admitted having misappropriated various sums of money and handed to Mr. Wadia a list of the sums misappropriated. Mr. Wadia got the account audited by Messrs Fergusson and Co., when it was discovered that further sums were misappropriated and that the account books were tampered with. The police were informed and the accused handed over to them.

Sub-Inspector N. Savant who arrested the accused and made inquiries in the case stated that he recovered the 60 shares from different persons with whom the accused had pledged the shares or to whom he had sold them. He also recovered Rs. 9,160 from Daji, the Secretary of Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, who is a co-accused with the accused in a case arising out of the present defalcations.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused said that he was the head cashier and Nadirshah Daji was the Secretary of the firm. He had put in twelve years' service and the 166 shares of the Bombay Dyeing belonging to Mr. Adarji were in his possession. Out of these shares he misappropriated 60 shares. He also admitted having misappropriated the various sums and having made defalcations in the account books. He said that for the last two years he along with Daji and Pestonji was speculating in the share bazar as also in the Cotton Market. In February last the share market collapsed suddenly and they all sustained heavy losses. Daji advised him to pledge the shares and thus pay off his and Daji's obligations. A sum of Rs. 18,200 was raised out of which Rs. 8,000 were used for paying Daji's loss. Subsequently he tried his luck in speculating in Cotton to make up for the losses sustained in the shares but there too he met with heavy losses and he was forced to commit the defalcations. All this he did at the instance of Nadirshah Daji.

Charged with criminal Breach of trust as a servant in respect of 60 shares valued at Rs. 48,000 and in respect of a sum of Rs. 55,873-10-6 and falsification of accounts in respect of a false entry of Rs. 30,000 the accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, for the accused requested His Worship to take a lenient view of the case. He did so with a great amount of diffidence as he fully realised the gravity of the offense and the enormity of the sum involved. But taking into consideration the youth of the accused, his long and faithful service and the fact that he was one of the many young men who had been lured into the mire of the speculative mania and ruined his life, Mr. Nariman requested His Worship mete out justice tempered with mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused on all the three charges and sentenced the accused to suffer seven months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

LIQUOR SHOP QUARREL DUE TO PAGRI SYSTEM.

The hearing of the suit filed by Pirojbai, widow of Sorabji Dinsha Palkhiwala, against Maneksha S. Sabawalla took place on the 9th instant before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.

Mr. Kania instructed by Messrs. M. B. Chothia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while Messrs. Jinnah, Engineer and Somjee instructed by Messrs. Lala and Co. appeared for the defendant.

The suit was for a declaration that the tenancy of the liquor shop at Ghogha Street and the license for selling liquor therein belonged to the plaintiff and for the recovery of Rs. 3250 by way of damages and for costs. The defendant contended that his father was the real owner the shop while the plaintiff was a bare licensee. All the furniture in the shop belonged to him and the license fees for the last 15 years were paid by the defendant's father, whilje the plaintiff was given an agreed amount by way of "pagri" every year varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000. The Nokarnama was given to the defendant's father with a view to enable him to sell liquor. The shop was also rented by the defendant's late father from Mr. Salemahomed Noorani, one of the trustees of Seth Haji Esmil Haji Habib Charity Funds.

In course of her evidence the plaintiff admitted that she herself had signed all the annual receipts acknowledging "pagri" amounts from the defendant's father, but she stated that she did not know the Gujarati language. After the plaintiff's evidence was over, the parties came to a settlement whereby the plaintiff, *inter alia*, agreed to pay to the defendant Rs. 2,500 in full satisfaction of the value of defendant's furniture in the liquor-shop and costs. The plaintiff abandoned her alleged claim for damages and she was allowed to carry on her business at the present premises at Ghogha Street in Fort. The Judge criticised that he doubted whether the trustees of the above Charity Fund at all knew that the premises were rented for selling liquor.

REPEAL EXCISE DUTY.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' APPEAL TO GOVT.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla, on Friday:—

"Referring to our telegram of 3rd September 1924, to His Excellency the Viceroy, stating that our Stock Exchange cordially supports the appeal to the Government of India, to repeal the Excise Duty, we embrace the present opportunity when further efforts are being properly made by the Millowners' Association, and when the members of that body have recently had interviews on the repeal with Sir Basil Blackett and your goodself, we deem it expedient, in the best interests of this great staple industry of the country, which has led to greater prosperity and contributed largely to the State revenue, besides giving employment to some lakhs of People in their factories, once more to repeat and emphasise our support to their prayer. Unless the industry is materially relieved of the duty as early as possible we are humbly of opinion that the condition of the industry will grow worse leading to great distress of the investors and turning lakhs of people out of employment and without visible means of maintaining themselves"

BORAHS COMPLAINT AGAINST SUNNI BARRISTER.

LIBEL SUIT DISMISSED

MADRAS, July 9.

Dr. K. K. Pandalal, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras City, delivered judgment on July 8 in a case of libel brought by a Borah, named Rahath Hussain Mulla Kamruddin, against a Sunni Barrister, named Dr. Mir Anwaruddin. The complainant had alleged that he was a step maternal uncle of Mrs. Mustari Bano Mir Anwaruddin and that the accused had in a letter written by him and addressed to his wife referred to him (the complainant) as a "Scoundrel of the deepest dye" and gave a warning to her to avoid associating with him. The accused pleaded in his defence that the letter in question which he admitted writing was a communication in good faith without malice and that it was written for the protection of his wife, his matrimonial home and himself.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate held that there was a publication of the libel by the accused to his wife, but it was fully protected by exception 9 of section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and acquitted the accused.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, July 10.

The Legislative Department: Preparation of list of amendments to the electoral roll for the United Provinces West Mahomedan constituency of the Council of State has been ordered.

Home Department: Services of Professor Rushbrook Williams, Director of Public Information are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department from 11th July. Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Assistant Director officiates as Director during the absence of Professor Rushbrook Williams on deputation.

Foreign Department: Mr. Fitze officiating Deputy Secretary is confirmed as also Major A. E. B. Parsons another officiating Deputy Secretary. The terms of the release of the Sikh prisoners in the Nabha jails are published as announced by Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of Punjab yesterday. The notification is prefaced with a statement that the terms are announced "in view of the modification of the political situation consequent on the consideration and passing of the Gurdwara Bill."

Finance Department: The services of Mr. A. Macleod, Deputy Secretary are placed at the disposal of the Central Provinces Government. Under the Sea Customs Act prohibition is announced of bringing into British India of any goods manufactured in any place outside His Majesty's Dominions and bearing as a mark or label a protrait of the King Emperor, Queen Empress or any member of the Royal Family. Under the saem Act a monthly bulletin entitled "Le Bulletin Du Comite Pro Hindou" published in the French and edited by Henri Barbusse, Paris, is proscribed.

Railway Department: Mr. P. H. Raflin, Secretary Railway Board officiates as Director of establishment, Mr. Izat officiates as Secretary.—A. P.

A Renewal of Sturdy Manhood

is to be preferred to untold riches, and year by year thousands of scientific men are engaged on research with a view to finding the secret. One result of this research stands out above all others—the discovery of—RADIOSAN.

RADIOSAN consists of those plant cells which store up sun energy and when taken by human beings purifies and enriches the blood, removes all impurities without purging, builds new brain nerve and muscle cells, promotes strength and a renewal of sturdy manhood.

The run-down, mentally and physically fatigued, the prematurely aged, the dyspeptic, the sufferer from

NEURASTHENIA | ANAEMIA | JAGGED NERVES
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A BOON OF UNTOLD VALUE.

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THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

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FULL SIZE BRONZE STATUE of LOKMANYA TILAK

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EXHIBITION TO BOMBAY PUBLIC
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NO. 6. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, GIRGAUM.
A BUST MADE FROM

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SITTING IS ALSO ON VIEW.

Busts of other leading men of India, showing full likeness are also available. Orders for bronze and marble works, executed promptly at moderate prices.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

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Every Description of
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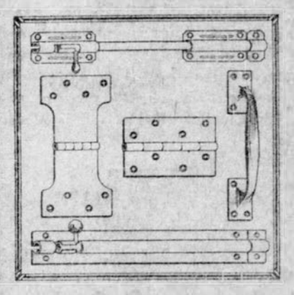

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TO INDIVIDUAL DESIGN.
We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE.

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TABLE GRAND ELECTRIC MOTOR.

MOTOPHONE PatentedDirect drive, non fluctuating ELECTRIC MOTOR, the only successful electric gramophone motor adopted by the World's leading gramophone manufacturers.

Absolutely universal on all volts, Currents and Periods without resistence, giving uniform speed from start to finish.

Price: No. 220, Rs. 225/-, delivered free at any Railway Station in India.

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
520-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
S I.

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CLASSIFIED SHORT
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ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under.—

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Minimum Twelve Words.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A HINDOO COMPOUNDER for Bombay. Excellent pay and Prospects. Apply Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1429

WANTED.—Experienced LIBRARIAN, strong in accounts for Railway Institute Bhopal. Pay Rs 25/- to 30/- according to qualifications. Matric preferred. Apply with testimonials to:—HONORARY SECRETARY, Indian Institute, G. I P. Ry., BHOPAL.
A R1431

WANTED—PETTY AGENTS on 30/- plus 2 per cent. Commission. III Class Railway Fare. Cash Security 100/- essential Apply SYAL HOSIERY STORES, Bombay 2.
A. 23368.

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR, full qualified and holding Diplomas from recognized Institutions. Salary Rs. 250 plus 20 to Rs. 300. Carriage allowance Rs. 75, and House allowance Rs. 50 per mensem. Two LADY HEALTH VISITORS, fully trained and qualified. Salary Rs. 150 plus 10 to Rs. 200. Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. Two MIDWIVES, qualified. Salary Rs. 35 plus 5 to Rs. 50. Uniform allowance Rs. 5, conveyance allowance Rs. 15, House allowance Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1925. Applicants should mention their age, nationality, previous experience and enclose copies of testimonials, diplomas, etc. and to state whether they would be prepared to join the service from 1st August, 1925. Those who hold the required qualification, previous experience and agreeable to join the service from 1st August, 1925, need only apply to R. K. SIDHVA, Honorary Secretary, The Karachi Health Association, Karachi.
A 23356

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS with good handwriting. See CHHOTALAL PARIKH, New Chawl, Bhangvadi.
A R1426

WANTED—As an INSTRUCTOR a B.E., on Rs. 125/- p.m. Apply MANAGER, Civil Engineering College, Ambala City, Punjab.
A R1432

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WEAVING MASTER various Mills experienced sizing specialised seeks SITUATION immediately. Salary Rs. 350 p.m. Please write to Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R1427

LOHANA UNDERGRADUATE of six years' educational experience seeks TUITIONS or spare time work. An adept in private coaching and good disciplinarian. Please write Box No 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1404

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO LET—Spacious WORKSHOP and GARAGE, adjoining Sandhurst Bridge, now occupied by King Motor Taxi Cab Co. Apply to AGENT, Hashmet Mehel, Chopatty.
C R1419

GROUND FLOOR.—For Office or Showroom in Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Marble flooring, electric fittings. Rent Rs. 150/-. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
G R1401

TO BE LET—Ready for immediate occupation, New Godowns 70'x25'x25' fit for Printing Presses, Electric and Engineering Workshop and Mill Stores and Shipchandlers goods or Handlooms Factory at Lamington Road. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA AND SONS, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPACIOUS BUILDING in Fort, near Victoria Terminus, General Post Office and Docks excellent situation. Apply Box No. 864 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
G R1395

FINANCIAL.

FINANCE—Up to fifty thousand can give short term loans on substantial security. Apply Box No. 873. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R- 23671.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 10,000 in the most popular Marathi Weekly Paper called "Mouj" and its Mouj Printing Bureau. The whole concern is worth Rs. 15,000 at present. Rs. 250 as profits per month guaranteed without any the least responsibility. Apply MOUJ OFFICE, Khatao Makanji's Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
R R1425

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST GRAPES in India are obtainable from 5th June, 1925, at the Municipal and Burns Gardens, Karachi.

1. GULABI Natural strong rose flavour variety) at	Per lb	1	0 0
2. ROYAL MUSCADINE (Special large excellently flavoured) at		0	12 0
3. HUMBURG JET BLACK at		0	10 0

Parcels booked for up-country to any station in India on receipt of orders with cash packing casing, etc., Rupee one extra per each case, railway freight exclusive. Apply to SALEH MOHAMED NOOR MD., Grapes Contractor, Burns Garden, KARACHI.
F R1413.

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10/-. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1349

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. R1169

PROFESSION

BOON TO DEVITALIZED MALES. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R., Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1414

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate answers for 6 questions Re. 1. 1 year reading Re. 1. Whole life Rs. 3. Cotton futures Rs. 10 a week. Testimonials many. Send time and date of birth or writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valavanur (S. A. Dt.)
P R1412

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—An old LANCASHIRE or CORNISH BOILER for storage of Crude oil to hold 15 to 20 tons of Crude oil. Boiler shall be tested to hold water for 8 days without leaking. Apply stating cost F. O. R. Sukkur Bunder Station to the Undersigned. J. D. PHERWANI, Chief Officer and Engineer. Sukkur Municipality.
K 23682

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lamington Road. Classes from Balpothi to Matric. Sound education on modern lines by expert teachers. Enrol immediately. Special concessions for Repeaters.
M R1332

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention, moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Corporation of Accountants Examinations since 1906. Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.
2

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonies, from old students and the famous PROSPECTS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.
M

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for one dozen Hydrant Stand-posts are invited so as to reach the undersigned on the 29th July, 1925 before 4 p.m together with 1 per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money. Further particulars and the specification can be had on application from the Store-Keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Department.
Dated 8-7-25.
23683.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.
M. COM. COURSE.

COURSES of lectures on the subjects prescribed for the M. COM. EXAMINATION will shortly be given at the above College. Commerce graduates desirous of attending the lectures should apply to the PRINCIPAL on or before Saturday the 18th July giving particulars of the subjects selected by them for the Examination.
C23679

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1925.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (India) Ltd.
AGENTS.

Bombay, 1st July, 1925

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July to 8th August, 1925, both days inclusive.
23675

GOVERNMENT DISTILLERY, NASIK.

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Engineer in charge of Power Plant at the Government Distillery, Nasik. The appointment which is to commence from 15th September, 1925, will be for a period of 5 years to start with subject to six months' notice on either side on a salary of Rs. 500—20—700 per mensem according to qualifications. Free quarters will be provided. Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of the running of steam, oil and gas engines plants, in combination with medium pressure alternating current machinery. Preference will be given to Associate Members of the Institution of Engineers (India), who, in addition to possessing a sound practical experience of the before mentioned also possess such workshop foundry and welding experience as will ensure their having a thorough capacity to carry on all repair work and efficiently control workshops.

Applications should reach the undersigned note later than the 1st August.

J. GHOSAL, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Excise.
C23681

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PLANT IN GOOD ORDER.
AT BARNES SCHOOL, DEOLALI.

(a) One 12 H. P. Portable Steam Engine by Ransomes, Ipswich.
(b) One Stone Crusher with one set of jaws for hard rock and with rotary screens.
(c) One Rex Concrete Mixer No. 7. S complete with Oil Engine, power loader and automatic measuring water tank.
(d) One Light Service Worthington Steam pump complete, with extra foot valve, 2 Bends and 10 feet of suction pipe.
(e) One 7'—0" diameter pan under driven Mortar Mill, complete with fast and loose pulleys (Messrs. Duncan, Stratton and Co., Bombay).
(f) One Tipping-Truck Tractor. Motor 27 cubic feet capacity.

Offers for the whole or any items of the above will be considered if submitted to the ARCHITECTS of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, Messrs. GREGSON, BATLEY AND KING, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. C23632

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanu Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tele: "Ulcer," Kandi.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either
   (a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or
   (b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either
   (a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or
   (b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23360.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have dispensed with the services of Mr. E. F. LOBO, who had been temporarily engaged for collecting the advertisement bills of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., (The 'Bombay Chronicle") from the 1st inst. All our clients are, therefore, requested not to make any payments to the said Mr. Lobo on our account.

For The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.
N. H. BELGAMWALA.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that Mr. ROBERT HOWIE CHERRY has left our service and is retiring from India the Power of Attorney dated 2nd January, 1923 granted to him by The Katni Cement an Industrial Co., Ltd., and The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and by the undersigned has been cancelled.

Dated July 7th, 1925.
C. MACDONALD & CO.
C23638

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1945 of 1925.

SHORT CAUSE

Plaint filed on 7th day of July 1925.
Summons to answer Plaint under Sec. 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HUSEIN ALIMAHOMED MUNJIBHAI KHATAO and others, heirs and legal representatives of the late Alimahomed Munjibhai Khatao, residing at Dossal House, Tandel Street, Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLABHAI MUNJIBHAI KHATAO, carrying on business in the name of Munjibhai Khatao and Co., at Duncan Road, Bombay.

and

ABDUL RASUL ALI MAHOMED MUNJIBHAI KHATAO formerly residing at Tandel Street, with the Plaintiffs, but whose present whereabouts are unknown. ... Defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants whereof the following is a Concise statement viz:—

"The Plaintiffs pray for judgment against the first defendant for Rs. 1,29,382/6/6 with interest at nine per cent from 21st June, 1925, till judgment and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent."

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of August 1925, at quarter past 11 o'clock Standard Time, in the forenoon in person or by an advocate to answer the abovenamed points and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of July, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
Prothonotary.

Dated 10th July, 1925.
CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
23676.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3696 OF 1923.

VADILAL PURSHOTAMDAS and others ..... K..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMCOOVER SOORAJMAL and others ..... Defendants.

and

Messrs. GORAKHRAM SODHURAM ..... Plaintiffs to counter-claim.

vs.

VADILAL PURSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Defendants to counter-claim.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1924, and the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 19th March, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing there on, situate at Chawpatty, fronting the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1128.40 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 323 and others New No 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and bounded, on the East by Plot No. 12 demised by the Trustees of the Dadysett Charity Trust to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on the West by Plot No. 10 demised by the said Trustees to Dr. Hormasji Manekji Daruwalla, on the North by the property of the said trustees and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2475 and street No. 4 and said premises are in the occupation or possession of Ramcoover Soorajmal or his tenants.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chowpatty, fronting the Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 949.58 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 7293 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Plot No. 4 demised by the said Trustees to Amarchand Choonilal, on or towards the West by Plot No. 12 demised by the said Trustees to Shivdayal Shivsamal on or towards the North by the property of the said trustees and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2470-72, Street Nos. 2 and and are in the occupation of Nandlal Thakersidas or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. 'Daphtary Ferreira and Divan,' Attorneys for the plaintiffs above-named at No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1925.

(SD) R. B. Patel,
Ag. Commissioner.

22592.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1564 of 1925.

(1.) JETHABHAI KALLIANJI and (2) VITHALDAS NARANJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

(1) Margore Cardoze, (2) N. S. Melagre, (3) S. M. Rodrigues, (4) Fulchand Karsonji, (5) Damodar Jagannath, (6) Bai Mankore Bai Tukaram, (7) J. F. X. Perreira, (8) Bhikhaji Sanwar (9) Genu Kondaji (10) G. T. Kamath (11) Shankerrao Kalanpur, (12) Kaikani Shiptrao, (13) K. Nageshrao. (14) Gopalrao Mashe, (15.) S. K. Bliss, (16.) J. R. Hotangde, (17.) N. Bhawanishanker, (18.) K. Umanathrao. (19.) Manjunath Honavar, (20) H. N. Kamath (21.) A. Laxmanrao. (22) V. R. Nayampalli. (23) H. Dattatraya. (24) Radhvendra Amaladi, (25) M. A. Vagh (26) Raghvendra Kamath (27) Pandurang Gunpat, (28) R. Bhawanishanker, (29) R. K. Prabhu. (30) S. S. Ayer. (31) T. S. Shekeharan. (32) Subrao Vankatesh Kamat Karvarkar, (33) Mangesh Ghanshnam Karvarkar. (34) N. S. Pai (35) Y. R. Majumdar, (36) N. A Kamat, (37) Ganesh B Kamat (38) K. Bhujungrao, (39). A. D. Nayak, all of Bombay, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 15th, defendants Indian Christian Inhabitants and the remaining defendants Hindu Inhabitants, all residing at Dammar Lane, at Ganadevi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

The following defendants.
Defendant No. 5—Damodar Jagannath.
Defendant No. 10.—G. T. Kamath
Defendant No. 12. Kaikani Shiptrao.
Defendant No 13 K. Nageshrao.
Defendant No. 14. Gopalrao Mashe.
Defendant No. 15. S. K. Bliss
Defendant No. 17. N. Bhawanishanker.
Defendant No. 19. Manjunath Honavar
Defendant No. 20. H. N. Kamath
Defendant No. 21. A. Laxmanrao.
Defendant No. 22. V. R. Nayampalli.
Defendant No. 26. Raghvendra Kamath.
Defendant No. 27. Pandurang Gunpat.
Defendant No. 29. R. K. Prabhu.
Defendant No. 30. S. S. Ayer.
Defendant No. 31. T. S. Shekeharan
Defendant No. 32. Subrao Vankatesh Kamat Karvarkar.
Defendant No. 33. Mangesh Ghanshnam Karvarkar.
Defendant No. 34. N. S. Pai.
Defendant No. 35. Y. R. Majumdar
Defendant No. 36. N. A. Kamat.
Defendant No. 37. Ganesh B. Kamat.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit for an Order that each and all of the Defendants be ordered to forthwith vacate and give possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint to the plaintiffs for recovery of rents mentioned in the plaint and for payment of compensation also mentioned in the plaint and for costs of the suit AND PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the hearing of the above suit on the 28th day of July, 1925.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1925.

Yours faithfully,
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

23678

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
presents
For the second week at the expressed desire of our numerous patrons
THE PICTURE THAT HAS WON THE HEARTS OF PICTURE GOERS
"WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS"
Starring
RIN—TIN—TIN
A WARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.
(6 Reels)
BRIDE AND GLOOM
(MONTY BANKS COMEDY)
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing all this week
AT 6, 8 AND 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Indian Pictures Corporation's Film
SHRI VATSA CHINTA.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Esodally Abdullaly Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Dawoodbhai Sumsoodin Babooji the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 18th day of March, 1924 and made between the said Dawoodbhai Sumsoodin Babooji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of Government Foras land containing by admeasurement about 300 square yards together with the messuage tenement, situate at Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 207-204 and 206, New Nos. F/13733, 13728 and 13731, Old Survey Nos. 206, 301, 266 and New Survey No. 6/3554 (The Cess has been redeemed under Collector's Receipt No. 26 of 13th May 1915) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3881, Street No. 78 and bounded on the East by the property of Manekbai Magamlal on the West by the property of Mahomedally Essabhoy, on the North by the ground of Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata and on the South by the Ripon Road Cross Lane and bearing Cadestral No. 1532 of Byculla Division.

For further particular and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club and opposite to the Currency Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd. vs. M. Nagarsetu Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 10th August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards of thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji end which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifices and structures standing thereon and assessed by the assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167 Street No. 22, 24 and 110. 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

BILL TO TRANSFER TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The "Bombay Government Gazette", of 11th instant publishes the text of Bill No. 17 of 1925—a bill to transfer the power and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to, and to vest the property and rights vested in the said Trustees in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated:—

"The City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (Bom. IV of 1898), enacted with a view to make provision for the improvement and future expansion of the City of Bombay by means enumerated in the preamble to that Act was avowedly of a temporary nature and the Act itself contains a provision for the dissolution of the Board of Trustees created by the Act and for the transference of the Trust property to the Corporation.

2. While, however, it is now considered that the time has come for the dissolution of this specially constituted board as an organization apart and distinct from the Municipal Corporation, it is recognised that the work this Board was constituted to do is not yet done and that while the Trust itself should come to an end the Trust work should continue.

3. The object of this Bill is, therefore, to transfer to the Corporation the property of the Board, not absolutely for the general purposes of the Corporation but specially for the purpose of the improvement of the city and to confer upon the Corporation certain of the rights conferred upon the Board, while a specially constituted committee of the Corporation called an Improvements Committee is to be, in fact, subject to the control of the Corporation, the work of the Improvement Trust. This Improvements Committee is to be, in fact, an executive committee of the Corporation in regard to matters which appertain to the work of city improvement as the Schools Committee is the executive committee of the Corporation in matters which appertain to schools.

4. The property vesting in the Corporation (which is hereinafter and in the Bill referred to as "the Board") under the Bill is not to be merged in the general property of the Board but is to be kept distinct and apart while the revenues from all such property are to be applied for the purposes of city improvement.

5. The rights and liabilities of the Board dissolved by the new Act in respect of any Improvement Scheme, Street Scheme, Deferred Street Scheme, Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme, Reclamation Scheme, or Police Accommodation Scheme duly sanctioned or executed under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, are to be transferred to the new Board while the power of the Improvement Trust as regards Improvement Schemes, Poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes and Police Accommodation Schemes are to be transferred to the Improvements Committee. The provisions of the City Improvement Act as regards Deferred Street Schemes and Reclamation Schemes are not re-enacted in this Bill as it is considered no useful purpose will be served by their re-enactment.

6. The Special Tribunal of Appeal established by the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for land acquisition cases is to be abolished as it is considered its retention is no longer necessary. With this exception the special provisions regulating the acquisition of land under the City Improvement Act are re-enacted and the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Act is to be regulated by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied and modified by the special provisions in the Bill. In order to prevent speculation in land values in the interval which may elapse between the date of the making of a scheme and the date of its sanction and declaration it is provided that the value prevailing on the former and not on the latter date shall be the criterion of value in estimating the award. Provision has also been made in the Bill empowering the Tribunal of Appeal and the High Court to decide, so far as may be, all pending appeals under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

7. The Board is, under the Bill, to have power to raise loans for the purposes of city improvement and the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, relating to the borrowing powers of the Board have been re-enacted with slight modifications. Power is also given to the Board to borrow for the purposes of the Act from any bank or banks prescribed by Government against any Government promissory notes or other securities in which the Board's cash balance may be invested. Provision is also made in the bill for the repayment by the Board of the loans already contracted by them while the re-enactment in the Bill of the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, relating to the guarantee of liabilities will retain for the security-holders after the transfer, the guarantee which is necessary for loans.

8. It is intended that in all matters of executive administration the Chief Officer should be the chief executive officer of the Board. Provision is also made for the appointment of an Engineer, Estate Agent, Chief Accountant and Land Manager.

9. The Bill also contains provision for the dissolution of the Board when their work is done and for the transfer to the Corporation for the general purpose of municipal administration of the property now vesting in the Board for the special purpose of improvement.

10. The City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, is to be repealed, but repeal is not to affect anything already done and any appointments, rules, bye-laws, etc., already made under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. To ensure continuity of administration it is also provided that the Board of Trustees constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, shall continue to exercise all the powers and duties vested in them under that Act until the Improvements Committee to be formed as provided in the Bill shall have been formed and that the Chairman of the Improvement Trust shall continue in office until the Chief Officer to be appointed under clause 25 of the Bill has taken charge of the duties of his office.

11. Lastly, Act XIV of 1904 (an Act to supplement certain provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898) has been repealed as the repeal of the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, relating to appeals to the Tribunal of Appeal and the High Court renders its continuance unnecessary. Provision has, however, been made that such repeal shall not affect any pending appeals before the Tribunal of Appeal and the High Court and that all pending appeals shall be decided by the Tribunal of Appeal or the High Court, as the case may be, under Bombay Act IV of 1898 as supplemented by Act XIV of 1904 as if this Act had not been passed."

NO MORE PRESS WORK.

LORD BIRKENHEAD "FALLS IN WITH PREMIER'S DESIRE."

The question whether Ministers of the Crown should, while in office, engage in paid journalism was again raised in the House of Commons in mail week on a question from Mr. Johnston, the Labour member for Dundee.

The Prime Minister said he had discussed the matter very fully with Lord Birkenhead, who was under contract to complete certain historical articles in monthly magazines, to the completion of which he thought no objection in the circumstances could be taken. His noble friend had most readily fallen in with his desire that he should make no further contribution to journalism.

The rule, therefore, might hereafter be taken to be established that Ministers, during their period of office, would observe the same practice.

REDUCTIONS IN BENGAL PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In a communique the Government Bengal states that the Bengal Retrenchment Committee has recommended that substantial reductions should be made in the pay of provincial services which has been revised in 1920. The Government of Bengal appointed a committee to advise on the scale of pay which should be fixed for future entrants to the Bengal Civil Services including judicial and subordinate services. The Committee was presided over by Mr. Donald and it included five members of the Legislative Council and three members representing three services. The Committee were divided in their opinions and Government have decided to make no change in the pay of the subordinate civil service or the executive or judicial branches of the Bengal Civil Services. The Government is considering whether sub-deputy collectors will be entrusted with revenue or other work generally given to the deputy collectors.—A. P.

BHIL EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, July 9.

Aboriginals in Navsari District in Baroda State are making great advances in their children's education. There is no primary school in the highlands of Nanchhal, as the villages are small and huts scattered. A boarding house has therefore been started for a month past in the lowlands at Vankal on the Kosamba-Zankhvav Railway, where a Baroda Government school exists, to lodge and board children of Bhils from the highlands. Half the boarding expenses are paid by the parents, the other half by the Kaliparaj Relief Association, under whose aegis the hostel is started. 13 boys are already admitted and more are coming in. A Government Free Hostel for 35 boys is situated in this village, but that is full and over-flowing and requires expansion urgently. Besides the less backward tribes of Chodhris and Gamits have elbowed out the Bhils from the Government institutions.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 11th July, 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925	June 1st to 11th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 87	30 05	34 72	19 46
Fort	1 84	32 02	34 15	21 60
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	2 05	31 91	28 65	23 75
Cumbala Hill	..	..	..	..
Kemp & Cy.				
Bom. Vety. Col	..	..	..	..
Parel.	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

July 11.

S S Dara, Jones, Delagoa Bay.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.

S S Wildenfels, Hasensier, Hamburg.
S S Honolulu Maru, Feijita, Kobe

LOADING.

July 11.

Steamer Circa, for Trieste.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

SATURDAY, July 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aquileia 3201 Genova 15/7 L T & M Italiana.
2 Rampura 9268 London 18/7 M M & Co.
6 Naringa 4107 N.F. N.F. M M & Co
8 Sado Maru 3627 Japan 15/7 N Y Kaisha.
9 Ct. Venice 5222, Karachi 17/7 K M Co.
13 Domala 5134 U K 16/7, M M & Co.
14 Sophie Rickmers 4433 Hamburg 11/7 T Morrison.
17 Arabian Prince 3551 Phil 22/7 J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

8 Ozarda, 3038 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
9 Honolulu Maru 3541 Kobe 10/7 O S Kaisha.
11 Jalavera 2909 Malabar N.F. S S N Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Varala 1932 N F F M M & Co.
N Haviljar 3086 Cal. N F. T M and Co.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

11-7-25.

S S Rampura for London:—1563 cwt. sugar cane, Ralli Bros. 10 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. 4 bales cow hides. J. Rahimtoola, 1 bale Deer skin, J Rahimtoola.

S S Chirca for Trieste:—1000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 10 bales cow hides, H M Halim & Co. 110 bales cotton, B. Cursondas and Co. 1045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—43 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros. 1290 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Venice for Marseilles:—3200 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon & Co. 1200 cwt mowra seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 1000 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

For Manchester:—225 bales cotton, R D Tata & Co. Ld.

S S Sophia Rickmess for Antwerp:—250 tons manganese ore. T Morrison & Co. Ltd.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—6000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 4000 cwt gingelly seed. Louis Dreyfus & Co.

For Hamburg:—105 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co.

S S Domala for London.—1 bales Rat skins, H A M Showl.

For Constantinople:—5 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 16 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff.

S S Nentsfield for Hull:—12600 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Koranna for Dunkirk:—76 bales cotton, Walter Pavri & Co. 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

11-7-25.

S S Domala from London. Agents M M and Co.—

From London:—20 cases corks, 38 cases Envelopes, 92 cases Boot Polish, 86 cases Beer, 27 cases quinine 95 cases Ginger ale 87 cases Biscuits, 40 cases New body belts, 4c cases chocolate confectionery, 200 cases fruit salt, 34 cases salt, 335 cases Gin, 82 cases Essences, 12 cases Blanco, 142 cases medicine and medicinal goods, 375 cases common soap, 15 cases glass ware 89 cases cigarettes, 15 cases orange bitters, 18 cases whisky, 51 cases spirits, 18 cases currency notes, 77 cases oil stoves, 20 cases hams, 11 cases Becan, 43 cases French Polish, 18 cases Acids, 77 cases Tobacco, 30 cases Mellin's food, 84 cases Electric cable, 16 cases Amonia, 12 cases Essential oil, 50 cases lime Juice, 34 cases Provisions, 25 bales old newspaper, 88 bales paper, 84 cases paper, 122 cases colour 20 casks colour, 18 casks steel tiles, 34 casks Ink, 67 cases Ink, 15 drums Ink, 30 drums Turpentine, 166 drums Dnsinfectant fluid, 75 drums paint oil, 130 drums sanitary fluid, 390 drums oil varnish, 88 drums oil varnish, 63 cases wine, 18 cases glass bottles, 55 cases tickets, 55 cases vinegar, 40 cases celluloid shaving, 500 cases Glaxo, 50 cases cordials, 75 cases Jam, 114 cases stoneware jars, 885 pieces stone ware pans, 36 pieces steel plates, 12 pieces empty tank, 20 kegs lead wool, 400 kegs white zinc, 4468 kegs paint, 90 drums paint, 83 cases paint, 22 cases lamps, 14 crates Tallow, 184 casks tallow, 60 tons chalk 560 tons glue.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, July 11.

	For	Steamer	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	S.S./Aquileia	15-7-25	12 noon
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	S S/Honolulu	13-7-25.	1 p. m.
3	Japan	Maru		
4	Singapore (superscribed)			
5	China			
6	Ceylon			
7	Straits Settlements			
8	Mauritius	..	..	..
9	East Africa.			
10	South Africa ..	..	..	..
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

RAIN SPOILS WEEK END FIXTURES.

TWO DRAWN GAMES.

The most important cricket fixtures on Saturday had to be cancelled owing to the wet weather but over four clubs braved the showers on the Esplanade maidan. Cricketers were more fortunate on Sunday when the afternoon was bright.

There were several matches on the Esplanade Maidan and only two on the Kennedy Sea Face where the Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas were engaged.

HINDU GYM. VS ARYA BANDHU C. C.

The Hindu Gymkhana fielded a fairly strong side against the Arya Bandhu C. C. who put up 100 runs in their first inning. The home team made a good start with Jai and Pardeshi both of whom put up good scores. Eight home wickets were down for 81 when Pandya went in and between himself and Dalaya they managed to draw the game by playing for time.

ARYA BANDHU C. C.

Wadekar 10, S. Belsare 6, K. Pawaskar 16, B. D. Jog 34, Redkar 16, D. J. Pathare 2, Godambe 0, S. Pawaskar 3, J. Belsare 1, Joshi 0, K. J. Pathare 0, Extras 10, Total 100.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Pardeshi 23, Jai 30, C. Chandarana 0, K. Swami 0, Erram 1, Varde 6, Khole 4, M. Chandarana 6, Dalaya (not out) 5, Pandya (not out) 2, Shivram did not bat, Extras 4, Total 81.

FORT VIJAYA VS. ISLAM GYM.

The Fort Vijaya Cricket Club drew with the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Sunday afternoon after a close struggle. The Gymkhana for the loss of eight bats had registered 134 when they declared. Barodawalla was the outstanding batsman for the Gymkhana, making 40 in easy style without losing his wicket.

For the visitors C. M. Gandhi contributed 64 out of a total of 113 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H. Syed 6, G. M. Lakhani 7, K. H. Contractor 20, M. Syed 2, Barodawalla (not out) 40, Pir Mahomed 17, Mahomed 14, Sikandar 4, Umar (not out) 9, Thanawalla and Sultan did not bat, Extras 15, Total for 8 wkts. 134.

FORT VIJAYA C. C.

C. M. Gandhi 64, K. Mukadam 3, Dave 13, Engineer 6, R. M. Gandhi (not out) 14, V. Desai 0, Morbiwalla 0, D. Mukadam, Veljibhai, H. Sampat and B. Desai did not bat, Extras 7, Total 113.

IMPERIAL BANK VS. B. B. A. F. I.

This match was played on Sunday afternoon on the Oval when the Imperial Bank were able to win by 20 runs. The wicket was remarkably good but the outfield was no less than a quagmire in which one unfortunate member of the Battalion was forced to sit—though much against his wishes. The A. F. I. batted first, Mitten and Charles being the chief contributors with 28 and 24 respectively. Shaikh who scored 30 for the Bank was fortunate to escape on more than one occasion. Colah played faultlessly for his 26, while Taylor Smith of the A. F. I. captured 3 wickets for 4 runs.

B. B. A. F. I.

Leontzini 0; Dukes 7; Sir Henry Macnaghten 3; Mitchell 0; Charles 24; Taylor-Smith 0; Capt. Martin 0; Mitten 28; Milson 5; Capt. Lewis 6; Mali 0; Extras 4; Total 77.

Bowling: Mistry 4 wkts. for 13; Gulab 2 for 11.

IMPERIAL BANK.

G. M. Shaikh 30; Nazir 0; Colah 26; Shaikh Gulab 3; D'Souza 11; Paton 5; Khajotin 11; Fernandez 0; Vijayanshakar 4; J. Mistry 1; Kabir 0; Extras 6; Total 97.

Bowling: Taylor-Smith 3 wickets for 4 runs; Capt. Lewis 3 wkts. for 16; Leontzini 3 wkts. for 14.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 11.

The following are the closing scores in county cricket matches that began today:—

Surrey vs. Lancashire at the Oval:—Surrey 216. Sandham 89, Peach 59, MacDonald 8 for 86). Lancashire 128 for two. (Hallows 63, not out).

Kent vs. Yorkshire at Maidstone:—Yorkshire 196 (Wright six for 52). (Kent 58 for two).

Warwickshire vs. Hampshire at Birmingham):—Warwicksh 325 (Smith 80).

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Kidderminster:—Worcester 149 (Clark four for 30, Wright four for 58). Northamptonshire 144 for eight.

Sussex vs. Notts at Brighton:—Notts 555. (Whysall 102, Carr 52, Lilley 59, Wensley five for 100). Sussex 14 for loss of the wickets.

Glamorgan vs. Essex at Swansea:—Essex 352. Russell 132, Douglas 50.)

Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire at Leicester: Leicester 299 for seven (Berry 59, Shipman 52, Geary 60, Coulson 62, (not out).

ETON vs HARROW.

At Lord's, the match between Harrow and Eton ended in a draw. Harrow made 231 (E. Mann scoring 61 and Carlisle 45) and in the second innings made 325 (Raphael making 54, and Whittakar taking six for 64). Eton 112 (Cobbold 42 Raphael seven for 30) and 22 for eight (Cobbold 65, Boscawen 66).—Reuter's Special.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

LONDON, July 11.

At Hurlingham in the inter-Regimental polo tournament final, 17/21st Lancers beat the 14/20th Hussars by seven goals to two. The following scored goals:—Lancers: Walford four, Cooke, Major Boles and Major Lockett one each. Hussars: Captain Sparrow and Lieut.-Col Hurndall one goal each. Duke of Connaught presented Cup and congratulated Lockett on his sixth successive win.—Reuter's Special.

London, July 11.—At Dublin, in a triangular international athletic contest, England was first with nineteen and half points, Ireland second with fifteen and half and Scotland third with four and half.—Reuter's Special.

Noordwyk, July 11.—In the semi-final tie of the Davis Cup between Holland and India. Diemerkool and Vanleennep (Holland) beat Doctor Fyzee and Hadi (India) by 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter's Special.

London, July 11.—At St. Albans, in a 36-hole golf match, Abe Mitchell beat Jim Barnes by seven up and six to play.—Reuter's Special.

West Maitlands, July 11.—The English Association football team beat Australia by eight goals to two.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, July 11.

At Eastbourne in the semi-final of the European group of the Davis Cup, France secured two singles matches against England, Lacoste beating Turnbull by 3—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2 and Borotra beating Crole-Rees by 6—4, 10—8, 4—6, 6—0.

Turnbull's terrific driving won him the first set, but thereafter it availed him little. Lacoste played exhilarating and accurate tennis and won, despite the Englishman's persistent driving on the Frenchman's back-hand.

Borotra did not play up to his Wimbledon form, but was brilliant at the net. Crole-Rees defended admirably, and played finely in the third set, but the result was never in doubt.—Reuter's Special.

POONA GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 9.

The following is the draw with the approximate dates of play of the Poona Gymkhana Rugby Tournament. The first game will be played on Monday the 13th instant if the weather is favourable i.e. neither too wet or too dry, and the others will follow, the second on the following Monday the 20th.

Bombay Gymghana vs. Poona Gymkhana 25/7/25.

Sappers and Miners vs. 16th Bde R. F. A. 20/7/25.

Royal West Kents vs. King's Shropshire L. I. 21/7/25.

Army Signal School vs. West Yorks 13/7/25.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Seva Sadan Society's Schools was held on Saturday at 5.30 p.m. at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Sir C. Setalwad, presiding.

Miss B. Engineer, the Superintendent of the Institution, read the report of the Council of Management for the year 1924-25. It stated that the experiment of sending out nurses among poor and middle class families either free or on nominal charges initiated two years ago was continued during the year and proved quite a success. The demand for them continued to be very great indeed. The institution had to depend entirely upon the charity of the public and they had much pleasure in recording that the request for help was readily complied with even in these days of great stress and strain. The institution was still in debt to the extent of Rs. 17,000 and it was earnestly hoped the generous public of Bombay would help to wipe off this debt. The following departments of work were maintained during the year: (1) Home for the homeless, (2) Marathi Normal Classes; (3) Home Education Classes; (4) Ashram; (5) Industrial Classes and Social activities, etc. During the year nutritious food to 224 poor school children from different schools was given. A treat was also given to 100 school children. With a view to interest Indian women in matters of domestic sanitation and hygiene a People's League of Health was formed on the lines similar to that started in London.

After a lengthy programme of music and dialogue was gone through Lady Sir Setalwad distributed prizes to the successful students.

The chairman then expressed his gratification at the progress made by the institution. He confessed he did not find time to visit the institution before but after what he saw that day he hoped to pay visits in future to the institution which was doing such useful work. He was very much impressed by the social, educational and medical work done by the institution for all communities irrespective of castes and creeds especially in the days when communal feeling was so high. He hoped rich citizens would help the institution which was doing such a philanthropic work to carry it forward to still a greater success.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PRINCE LEAVES SOUTH RHODESIA.

SALISBURY, July 11.

The Prince of Wales regretfully left South Rhodesia after a round of engagements, all of which were characterised by demonstrations of deep-seated loyalty, culminating in a roar of cheering from thousands of inhabitants when his Royal Highness departed from Gatooma *en route* to Livingstone for four days' visit to North Rhodesia.—Reuter.

CORPORATION'S DINNER TO MR. PATEL.

PURSE OF RS. 6,000 PRESENTED.

A complimentary dinner, by the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was given to the retiring President on Saturday in the Corporation Hall.

Mr. Joseph Baptista presided and in proposing the toast of Mr. Patel, paid a tribute to his work as President. Mr. Baptista said that, Mr. Patel was the civic premier, and his regime was one of unsurpassed, unparalled and phenomenal success. He was a man of great capacity and talents and so as soon as he entered the Corporation he went straight into the Presidential chair. At the first attempt, he had as his rival Mr. H. P. Mody, who had to make great efforts to succeed. While Mr. Patel kept quiet. At the next election Mr. Patel was elected, on his merits. He was a very tactful president, and ably carried on the work of the Corporation. He had always been strictly impartial, and the accuracy of his rulings had elicited praise even from those who did not share his views. It was no easy task for the President. In only those who were animated by intense patriotism would like to be reelected as president. Mr. Patel worked very hard, and practically made the Corporation office his home. It was to the credit of Mr. Patel that he in the discharge of his duties, he co-operated even with the Governor. He was always willing to co-operate, where co-operation was conducive. Mr. Patel occupied a front seat amongst the political leaders of the country. Mr. Baptista hoped that Mr. Patel would make a very able president of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and that the presidentship of the Corporation would be a stepping stone to the presidentship of the Assembly He wished him success in that election. Mr. Baptista, then handed over two cheques of Rs. 3,000/- each on behalf of the members of the Corporation who were his friends and admirers.

Mr. V. J. Patel then on rising to reply congratulated all the members on the function, which was the first occasion when an ex-president was treated to a dinner in the Corporation hall. He agreed with Mr. Baptista that the president's chairs was not a bed of roses, but he had resolved to be absolutely impartial, that is not to belong to any party. Moreover he had kept as his motto "work, work and work." At the time of his election the Anglo-Indian press, as well as a section of the Corporation had raised an outcry, but they failed in their object. He always acted according to what he thought to be his duty. He thanked the majority of members as well as the Executive of the Corporation for their hearty co-operation. He was the first to offer his co-operation.

Mr. Patel in conclusion thanked those who presented him with the purse of Rs. 6,000/- which he said came only from the members of the Corporation and which was not meant as a personal gift, but for the cause for which he was fighting. In the circumstances, he declared that he would not keep a single pie for himself but give the sum away half to half to both the Swarajya Party and the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party.

This announcement of Mr. Patel were received with acclamation.

Mr. Patel again thanked them all and then concluded his speech. Mr. N. M. Dumasia rose to add his quota of tribute to Mr. Patel. He said that Mr. Patel was a great leader, and had he chosen he would have secured for himself a seat in the Executive Council of the Government of India or even a seat in the House of Commons but he chose the thankless task of service of the country. Mr. Patel had proved to be an able president of the Corporation. He congratulated Mr. Patel on the services he had rendered to the city.

NEW SHANKERACHARYA OF SHRI GOVARDHAN PITHA, PURI.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty has sent the following telegram of congratulations to His Holiness Swami Shri 1108 Shri Bhartikrishna Teerthji, Maharaj, the newly-elected Jagadguru Shankeracharya of Shri Govardhan Puri. It may be recalled that this Shankeracharya is a staunch Congressman and a prominent Nationalist leader. He was one of those illustrious seven of the historic Karachi Trial in which he was honourably acquitted. Besides this, he is a great philosopher and a Vedantist and an orator. During his visits to Bombay, he has delivered many lectures on religious, political and social subjects.

Mr. Nanavaty's message runs thus:—

To Holiness Shankeracharya Bhartikrishna Teerthji, Puri.

"Respectful thanks (for) (your) kind invitation. I regret (my) unavoidable absence. Pray accept (my) congratulations (on) your Holiness' installation (on) Govardhanmatha Gadi, wish (you) successful (and) prosperous career, resulting in (the) uplift (of) (the) Hindu religion (in) particular (and) national unity (in) general.'

MR. TATA'S CONGRATULATION.

Mr. R. D. Tata has sent the following telegram to His Holiness Shankeracharya Shri Bhartikrishna Teerth at Puri:—

To Holiness Shankeracharya Bhartikrishna Teerthji Puri.

"Respectful congratulations on your holiness' accession to the gadi of Govardhanmatha."—R. D. Tata.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Dr. A. P. Kothare, Chairman of the Council of the National Medical College, Bombay has issued the following appeal for funds, on behalf of himself and other members of the Council:—

The public are probably aware that a medical teaching institution known as the National Medical College is conducted in Bombay since September 1921 by a band of zealous workers in the medical and science professions. The College is at present imparting medical education to nearly three hundred (300) students 20 of whom are ladies. It passed through various vicissitudes but ultimately came out unscathed and got itself registered under Act 21 of 1860. The College of Physicians and Surgeons has moreover, recognised it for the courses of L. C. P. S. and M. C. P. S. Examinations for a period of two years.

The College however, is faced with the herculean task of equipping various departments and providing clinical facilities that will meet with the standard laid down by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. The authorities have secured for its senior students the use of a general hospital of 60 beds built and equipped by one of the citizens of Bombay. The demands of the various departments, however, are heavy and it is, therefore, proposed to appeal to the philanthropic public of this Presidency through the medium of the Press.

It will be agreed that the college is fulfilling a great want inasmuch as it is providing sound and yet cheap medical education to nearly 300 students, many of whom could not have obtained admission to the Government Medical Schools for want of accommodation. The success attained upto now is due to the invaluable help rendered by the honorary staff and to the public support so far received. The voluntary basis of the work has made it possible for the College to maintain nearly 10 per cent freeships and the candidates so helped are urged to help the institution by working under it on the same basis for at least three years after they qualify themselves.

It is the intention of the College Council to turn out zealous medical men who will go out to smaller towns and villages for practice and thus partly solve the problem of village medical relief and village sanitation.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

The college was started, on voluntary basis, in September 1921, with the object, among others, of imparting sound and yet cheap medical training and of cultivating a spirit of research and of service for suffering humanity. In the earlier part of its existence the expenses were met from (1) the fees of the students, (2) the donations from several local and mofussil medical men and (3) the philanthropic public. The free services of some medical graduates on the teaching staff further relieved the burden of expenses. As, however, the work increased and diversified with the increase in the number of students every year, more funds had to be canvassed for additional space up-to-date Laboratories and costly apparatus. The Bombay provincial Congress Committee agreed, at this stage, to help the college by giving a loan of Rs. 20,000 without interest from the Tilak Swaraj Fund, for which generous act of theirs the college authorities are grateful to them. The college was thus able to train students in the junior medical course of three years. The college was also fortunate in securing professor T. K Gajjar's extensive Laboratories together with a rare collection of books on applied and theoretical Science.

REGISTRATION AND AFFILIATION

The property of the College now became varied and substantial and it was found advisable for public safety to duly register the institution under Act 21 of 1860; this was accomplished on the 25th October 1924, thus giving the college a responsible and a safe position. The college council decided to try to get the college affiliated to the College of Physicians and Surgeons to give the students the privileges and the protection of the Law inasmuch as such affiliation will permit them to practice, after duly qualifying themselves, as registered medical practitioners. From the increase in the number of students, it is evident that the registration and affiliation has created confidence in the public and it is hoped the same will still grow more and persuade them to come forward to help the institution with money and material.

HOSPITAL FOR CLINICAL TRAINING.

When the first batch of students finished their junior medical course, permanent clinical facilities in the way of dispensaries, Hospitals and Maternity Homes with their accessory units such as Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratories, had to be provided for them. At first this difficulty was overcome by the opening of a Hospital called 'the People's Free Hospital' started by a committee of some large-hearted local medical men of repute. The senior students of the college received systematic clinical teaching in this Hospital at the hands of some members of this committee for which consideration the college is indeed deeply grateful to them. It was soon found, however, that this Hospital alone will not be able to cope with the growing requirements of this college which fact gave the college council not a little anxiety. We may mention here that Mrs. Surveyor the kind-hearted wife of late lamented Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M. D., voluntarily offered to the college the fine bacteriological and pathological Laboratories for which generous act the college is sincerely thankful to her. Dr. A. L. Nair has been very kind to the college. He promised the use of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital for giving facilities for clinical training to the students of the College. The out-patient department was opened in the Hospital building a month ago, the first in-patient having been admitted last week. The formal opening ceremony will be performed in the near future. A large endowment fund is being provided for to meet the current expenses of the Hospital. Dr. Nair has thus remarkably quickly fulfilled the promises he made to the college council which does not know how adequately to express its heart-felt thanks to him.

RS. 3,00,000 NEEDED

The college has thus achieved some sort of permanency; to make it more stable and efficient the college must possess its own building and it is the public to which, it can legitimately look up to for the same. The college to-day is a registered and an affiliated institution owning a property worth about Rs. 150,000/-. The college is urgently in need of at least Rs. 1,00,000 for equipment and current expenses; it will have to find out at least Rs. 2,00,000 for securing a building of its own; it will soon require another general Hospital of at least 100 beds for providing sufficient teaching facilities for the growing number of students on its roll; it is further in need of Hostels for its students and Nurses. These requirements seem beyond fulfilment, but the faith that brought the college so far triumphantly to its fifth year will, it is the firm belief of the council, carry it through the remaining obstacles.

AN APPEAL

In the affluent days of the city these requirements would have been made up by a few millionaires, but when the financial state of the city is very delicate, this appeal is made both to the rich and the poor of this presidency to contribute their mite. The council also appeals to the philanthropic public of other presidencies in India, since it is training students practically from all parts of India. In order to ensure that every pie goes to the National Medical College funds the college council has authorised its treasurer Dr. V. K. Dongre to pass receipts for the sums received. The donors will be free to earmark the sums they will be kind enough to give to any particular department of the college which they deem requires their urgent attention. They are invited to visit the college by appointment, on any working day when it will be the privilege of the representative of the council to show them round. Donations may be sent to Dr. V. K. Dongre Treasurer of the College Council Lamington Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

CHARGE OF DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

PLEADERS ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Honorary Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment acquitting (1) Rajaram Lala Chhaganlal proprietor of the American Magical Co. (2) B. L. Oza and (3) K. N. Gurjikar, pleaders who were charged with disorderly behaviour in the Small Causes Court on the 24th ultimo.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that the incident arose out of the great importance attached to the possession of a document by the first and second accused but the prosecution case as related by the police constables was unfortunately full of discrepancies and was improbable. The improbabilities were due to the fact that the constables were under the illusion that they would strengthen the case against Nos. 2 and 3 if they were able to show that No. 1 did nothing and that the assault alleged to have been committed by Nos. 2 and 3 was therefore unwarranted. They had of course to bolster up a weak case as they could get no witnesses to support them. After pointing out some discrepancies in the evidence, the Magistrate remarked that it was highly improbable that the second accused who was a pleader would give his client three or four blows in the ribs merely because he demanded a document from him. Even if that story was true there was no reason why the first accused should have been charged. As to the incident on the third floor, the constables were contradicted by a Bohrah witness for the prosecution who stated that no assault took place. Under the circumstances he acquitted the accused.

The first accused appeared in person while the second and third accused were defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleaders.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Members of the Muslim Students' Union mustered strong at their annual Social Gathering and "At Home" held at the Anjuman-i-Islam on Sunday evening. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided, and among those present were the Hon Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, the Hon Mr. Justice Kajiji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza, Sir Mahomed Yusuf and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The President before distributing the prizes expressed his agreement with the Secretary's remark that the members were Indians first and Mussalmans afterwards and said that if the same thing could be said of all Indians Swaraj would be easy to attain. He saw before him a brilliant band of young men imbued with sound progressive ideas and fully convinced that out o[illegible]sm they could evolve nationalism. Mr. Jinnah, in conclusion, exhorted his [illegible] to organise themselves and put [illegible] work. The gathering then partook of refreshments.

FAREWELL TO A PASTOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

A farewell meeting, to present an address and to bid good-bye, to the Rev. S. S Suryawanshi, on his transfer to Deolali Camp, was held on the 4th inst. in the St. Mathew's Church compound (C. M. S.) Poona.

The Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of St. Paul's presided. The Rev. R. Deshpande of the Free Church opened the meeting with prayer. Rao Sahib Y. R. Jadhav read the address and Mr. B. Chakrnarayan, and several other speakers spoke of the solid work done by the Rev. Suryawanshi for the Church and for the Christian community in Poona and in the District.

The Rev. Suryawanshi thanked the congregation for the appreciation of his humble services.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

Mass Meeting of Indian Christians to honour Mr. Baptista at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KABRAJI—Bomanji Nowroji Kabraji, Editor, "Foorsad" Brother of the late Mr Kaikhushroo N. Kabraji. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. Mehta House, Frere Road, Fort.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 13th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Postal Notices.—Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. on Monday, the 13th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia", will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

In Honour of Mr. J. Baptista.—A mass meeting of Indian Christians in honour of Mr. J. Baptista will be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m., at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Esplanade Road, Fort. The dinner has been fixed for Saturday, the 18th July, at the Mole Hotel, Ballard Estate.

Lord Birkenhead's Speech.—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the National Home Rule League to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Lord Birkenhead's recent speech in the House of Lords. Mr. C. V. Chintamani, Editor, "Indian Daily Mail" will preside.

H. H. Prime Minister of Nepal.—Under the auspices of the provincial Hindu Sabha of Bombay a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay would be held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of Marwadi Vidyalaya to celebrate the 60th anniversary of H. H. Maharaja Chandra Samsher Jung Bahadur, the Minister of Nepal. Mr. Natraian would preside. Dr. Velkar, Shet Chapsi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Savarkar, Pandit M. Malavia, Mr. Balubhai Desai and others will address the meeting.

Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital.—The above charitable hospital has been very recently started in the premises of the factory of Messrs. N. Powell and Co., (Lamington Road, North, opp. Byculla Club). Both Surgical and Medical cases of both sexes are very carefully treated in this hospital. There is also arrangement for maternity. A good deal of attention is paid to the comforts of the patients and care is taken to treat them kindly and sympathetically. It is therefore expected that poor people will take advantage of this Hospital and that medical men will send their poor patients there.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute.—In response to the wishes of the women-workers of the Premier mill their meeting was arranged on the 8th instant in the Department of the mills when Mr. V. D Karkhanis, Auditor Welfare Work, presided and Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, Secretary of Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute explained to the women the benefits of a Co-operative Society especially to the women-workers who had small earnings and had to pay a high rate of interest for petty loans to Marwaries or Banias. The women appreciated the advantages and spontaneously offered to organise a C. C. Society for them when the signatures of 16 women as promotors were taken as a preliminary for sending it for registration.

EXIT THE G. I. P. RY. CO.

A CORRECTION.

The last sentence in the last but one paragraph of Mr. Jhabwala's article on the above subject published in our issue of the 3rd July on page 4 was printed wrongly as follows:—"But the poor labourer who dug the Company's quarries, the mason who built its tunnels and the carpenter and the blacksmith who prepared its bridges "not yet neglected in its service.'" The paragraph should read as follows:—"But the poor labourer who 'dug the Company's quarries, the mason who built its tunnels and the carpenter and the blacksmith who prepared its bridges 'are yet neglected in its service.'" We gladly publish the correction as the object of the article was to press the labourer's claims before the new administration.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June, 1925:—

Net Profit for the half-year ended 30th June, 1925, Rs. 69,39,700; Brought forward from 31st December, 1924: Rs. 12,58,200 Total Rs. 81,97,900.

Distribution:—Dividend declared for half-year at 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing Rs. 45,99,000. Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000. Transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 5,00,000. Carried forward Rs. 21,97,900. Total Rs. 81,97,900.

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A MISSING SON

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"Times of India" (Editorial):—Davar's College will have many well wishers in the plea for affiliation with Bombay University. The oldest Institution of its kind in India, the College has for 25 years been training youngmen from all over India to take up responsible posts in Commercial Life."

"Bombay Chronicle":—"Mr. Jaykar. . . . described the latter (Davar's College) as the land mark in the progress of the Country The tribute high as it is. is fully deserved. It is surprising however, that the University has not yet thought fit to affiliate this College."

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1925.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

On previous occasions we have demonstrated how a mass movement for eschewing the use of foreign cloth can assist the textile industry of India, which is in a difficult position, and how a similar movement in favour of hand-spinning and hand-weaving for the cotton districts of India can add to the slender resources of the village population and relieve the problem of agrarian poverty. We have also tried to show how the only vulnerable part of the Englishman is his pocket and the unreasonable attitude, which the dominant section in the United Kingdom has taken on the political issue, can be largely transformed into one of reasoned compromise by an expansive movement to curtail purchases in the United Kingdom particularly of cloth. In the discussion about political unity, which is going on, it is difficult to conceive any other measure which, while being economically beneficial to the country, is one on which politically every section can combine without any inconsistency or loss of caste. In working out the details of the programme of boycott difficulties may arise. For instance, we are inclined to take human nature at its real value and believe that in working up to a spirit of true Swadeshi the progress should be along the line of least resistance. A bonfire of foreign cloth is emblematic and connotes the drastic acceptance of a great principle in response to a patriotic impulse, but, like new year's resolutions, its effect fades with the passage of time through the weakness of the flesh and through the ignoble strength which man derives for his foibles when most fellow-beings, whom he knows, are in the same boat. The cute and calculating Englishman should be met on his own ground and all the cloth in the hands of the people, for which they have already paid, should be made to go as far as possible. We would further plead for a reasonable measure of relief to the trading section in foreign cloth and commend the lines on which a resolution has been passed by importers of piece-goods in Calcutta. Resolutions of piece-goods merchants have not in themselves, on Bombay side at all events, proved reliable, but if the piece-goods trade seeks an honourable compromise, it ought not to be difficult to find a means of reaching it. In the meanwhile, in order to secure such a compromise, there should be a general resolve to secure as much economy in the consumption of cloth as is consistent with everybody's station in life. This may lead to a withdrawal of purchase of foreign cloth which, when it comes will lead, in larger and larger measure to the purchase of Indian cloth. All the same certain quantities of cloth will come from abroad and those, who are compelled by the tyranny of their higher position and of fashion to use foreign cloth, may be called upon to show enough patriotism not to buy material which they know to be imported from Manchester

In showing that something is desirable and feasible, we have only touched the fringe of a large problem, but this need not lead to an under-estimate of the enormous amount of work, which many of us will have to undertake in order to secure an appreciable effect Except as a mass movement the boycott of cloth as such can never yield either economic or political fruits. Every centre of life throughout the country will have to be galvanised into organized activity and the problems as they arise one after the other will have to be dealt with by wise men, who have for the moment decided to give a trial to this great campaign. The organization will cost money and the moment its seriousness is realised, men and resources at the disposal of the Government will be thrown in the breach and an insidious attempt will be made to divide, delude or baffle those that are running it. The cost will be heavy if consequences of value are aimed at and a measure of sacrifice, not necessarily out of the reach of most men, yet quite as high as any that they have hitherto made, will be called for. If the movement is to be initiated, it should be launched by those, of whose motives there can be no doubt, and it should simultaneously receive the support of all organizations political and sectional. It will, therefore, have to be approved in the first instance by representative leading men and as it is in consonance with the creed of the Congress, as a measure of constructive effort it offers a really fruitful basis for work.

Questions will arise in the minds of earnest thinkers: Will it be adopted? Will it not fail like the boycott of the Partition days, or only partially succeed like the Swadeshi movement or the Khadi movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi? It is difficult to say what fatalities there may be dogging the steps of the people of India, but a case for boycott of cloth is sounder than many a political and economic measure launched out with prodigous pomp and buoyant hopes. Properly handled, it calls for a very moderate measure of sacrifice and is calculated to yield large results. It is constitutional from every point of view and no weak-kneed Liberal need be frightened. It is something well within the capacity of the people of this country. As a project of unity, in which different sections of the population can come together, it is unique and it is one of those measures, which will bring into the field businessmen who have hitherto for reasons of their own stood aloof from politics. The proclamation of a boycott of cloth will once again revive the atmosphere of the earlier sessions of the Indian National Congress, from which only the Government servants stayed away and to which the rest of the population came without hesitation. Whatever processes of thought operate at present in India regarding public questions, the ideas are isolated and largely concentrated in cities. Correlation with the country is meagre and district work, which would convey constructive ideas to the village communities and at the same time supply satisfying scope for activity to a large number of political workers, is at present largely lacking. The adoption of a programme for the boycott of foreign cloth will bring about healthier conditions and keep the machinery of district work in a sound state of animation. If it appeals to the leaders of the country, amongst whom for this purpose we must include not only the political leaders but others there will be no dearth of resources either in men or money to carry it out, particularly as the method is legitimate the scheme is workable and the stakes are interesting.

CORPORATION & IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At long last the Bill to transfer the powers and duties of the Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay to the Corporation and to vest in it the property and rights vested in the Trustees has been published. The Bill has had a chequered career; for the idea of transfering the work of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation was first mooted several years ago and the proposed legislative measure to give effect to it has been the subject of lively and prolonged controversy between the Corporation, on the one hand, and the Government and the Improvement Trust on the other. However better late than never. In the statement of Objects and Reasons, Government point out that the City of Bombay Improvement Act, which brought the Trust into being, was avowedly of a temporary nature and contains a provision for the dissolution of the Board of Trustees created by the Act and for the transference of the trust property to the Corporation. This is not the time to review the work of the Trust. Suffice it to say that during the twenty-seven years of its existence, along with immense discontent and no little disorganisation of the social life of the people, it has done substantial good, especially during the last few years, by abolishing some of the worst slum areas, giving to some others the benefits of light and air and opening up new areas for development. Beneficial, in many respects, though, the activities of the Trust have been, they have been marked by two cardinal defects—extravagance and indifference to, if not defiance of, public opinion. If these defects have in latter years been less marked, the improvement has, in the main, been due to the persistent and vigilant criticisms of Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

In constituting the Trust, the framers of the Act completely lost sight of the fact that a city cannot be improved except through the willing consent of its citizens and the whole-hearted co-operation of their representatives and that further,—and this is a factor which has been entirely ignored—the improvement must be in harmony with the architectural genius and the social needs and traditions of the people, not to speak of local climatic requirements. The result of the neglect of this factor is seen, for example, in the ugly rows of buildings that disfigure Sandhurst Road right from its Chowpatty end to Dongri and the Eastern Avenue, to mention only two of the prominent thoroughfares If the city of Bombay is to be really a beautiful city as its natural surroundings meant it to be, it is absolutely essential that its development must be fashioned and controlled by its citizens in perfect harmony with their civic needs, their architectural genius and their social traditions. This postulates, therefore, that the Municipal Corporation must not merely be mistress of her own affairs but must also be a genuinely democratic body. Along with the transfer of the Improvement Trust, a revision of the Bombay Municipal Act, lowering the franchise, abolishing nominated members and vesting in the Corporation the power of appointing the Commissioner, is absolutely essential. Unless that is done, the City cannot expect to reap from the transfer the advantages that are intended and desired. The problem of city improvement cannot be solved in a piecemeal fashion nor can civic activities be divided into water tight compartments and considered separately. The framers of the Bill, therefore, take a wrong view of the matter when they define its object as the transfer to the Corporation of the property of the Board, not absolutely for the general purposes of the Corporation but specially for the purpose of the improvement of the city. The work of demolishing slum areas or opening new roads cannot be isolated. It is no use laying out new and extensive plots of land for development, if proper arrangements for water-supply and drainage are not made and if educational and other facilities are not provided for those who are to utilise them. All the several functions of the Municipality are vitally related to one another and react one on the other. The bane of the city has been the lack of an all-comprehensive programme of development which, while giving due attention and importance to all branches of civic activity insists on such co-ordination of them all as to secure the maximum benefit to the city and the minimum waste of its money. At present, we have several authorities,—the Municipality the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, the Public Works Department and, last but not least, the Development Department—each working in its own way ostensibly to improve and develop the city. But the net result of their unrelated and unco-ordinated and, above all, costly efforts is—chaos and general ugliness in a city which Nature meant to be beautiful beyond words. It is time, therefore, that a demand was made emphatically and insistently for the vesting in the Corporation of all activities in respect of the development of the city now carried on by these different public bodies. An important preliminary step towards this consummation is the immediate abolition of the Development Department the existence of which not merely involves a scandalous waste of the City's resources, but is also a grave encroachment on the right of its citizens to manage their own affairs in accordance with their own wishes.

Notes of the Day.

Keeping up the Ferment.

There is increasing evidence that the Sikh problem has not been settled by the Gurudwara Act. If conciliation is the object, the Government should do the generous thing and order the release of prisoners who incurred incarceration in their fight, without any taint of moral turpitude. Sir Malcolm Hailey's utterance was more stately than statesmanlike. Though by sundry hints, the Associated Press is featuring the happy effects of Government policy, discontent cannot be suppressed. Lord Birkenhead regrets that after the Reforms, India went to what Mr. Martalani would call "domunition bow-vows" through lack of a gifted leader; and the A. P. correspondent of Lahore remarks that at the open diwan in front of the Manji Saheb, the news of the settlement was received in chill because "there was no responsible leader to explain to the people the meaning of the Governor's speech." What is wanting is not wisdom on the part of Government but leaders both gifted and responsible. Punjab officials have not got over their *penchant* for seeing people crawl on their bellies, because the "undertaking" qualifying prisoners for release means needless abasement for leaders like Sirdars Kharak Singh and Mehtab Singh who are gifted and responsible. When an amnesty is given there is an element of trust in the good effects of right policy. On the basis of humiliation, any prisoner could have successfully applied for mercy even before Sir Malcolm Hailey's homily. The Nabha prisoners alone are about 4000 and it is premature to expect peace while thousands who in self-heroism preferred jail, are still detained and taunted with the demand that they should publicly abjure all intentions of "criminal trespass" in the future. In offering release the Punjab Government have merely declared their wish to let out individuals prepared for the badge of public disgrace.

Women in Mines.

Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. D. Chamanlal have acquitted themselves with credit in their Labour-mission to Europe. At Geneva Mr. Chamanlal was in good debating form and when a gentleman, miscalling himself Representative of the British Empire, belittled the evil effects of British exploitation in East Africa, Mr. Chamanlal exposed the pretence by quoting an official speech of the Governor of Uganda wherein the policy of suppression had been carefully outlined. British Colonial policy is restoring slavery, though Britishers, ashamed to confess the fact to themselves, extenuate the offence by the use of other words. At the Caxton Hall demonstration for sex-equality, Mr. Joshi did a service by instancing the scandal of the underground employment of women in India. There are fifty thousand women who toil under-ground in our coal-fields. The idea that sex-equality should mean identical liabilities and that therefore the employment of women underground should cause no grievance, is based on levity. In the forties England stopped the sweating of women underground. When the fact was cited some time ago, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, remarked that women should be sent to the interior of mines in order to enable them to remain by their husbands and lords. Such is the beneficence of the Anglo-Indian capitalist that he would have whole families sweating under-ground and maintaining the solidarity of domestic union.

Real Expulsion.

The Moplah colonisation scheme is a euphemistic term for the deportation of Moplahs. The Moplahs are officially in disgrace, but it must not be forgotten that though they are difficult to manage, they are easy to inspire and Government should think of enlisting their qualities for development in India. Prisoners are taken from the Andamans to Malabar and they are expected to collect their families and co-operate in their own banishment A deputation of Madras Muslims recently waited on the Home Member urging him to abandon the forced exodus. There is a limit to the project of scattering the Moplahs, and breaking their back-bone. The Andamans are a land of convicts and aboriginal tribes, and the Jail Committee condemned the place as unfit for human habitation. The proportion of female inhabitants to the male population is as 1: 6 and the whole scheme ignores the conditions of decent livelihood and morality. The deputation urged the complete cancellation of the scheme and suggested the utilising of the money for the education of the Moplah families in Malabar. In the name of colonisation in the Andamans, 280 men women and children were expelled from their homesteads last week. The process will continue if public opinion does not check it.

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

(BY L. G. K.)

The surge of nationalism during the last five years in the country to which friends and enemies of our movement for freedom have both testified, the former in words of hope and exultation, the latter with feelings and tirades of disgust, has put our little tin-gods in office into a position of great difficulty. Particularly is this the case when local bodies whose nature it was to be sleepy and to show "loyalty" to the tin-gods with what the little divinities call "oriental dignity" suddenly become conscious of the forces which envelop them and talked of a swadeshi exhibition instead of a Baby Week, and worse still of giving an address to some national leader. It is with regard to this latter symptom of patriotic disease that the ever watchful official physician foots his foot down. The law is there to help him. It has been made and amended and re-amended to make the toil of administration less onerous for him. A municipality or a district board may indulge in the pastime of giving an address, but it must be with the previous sanction of the Collector that the children learning under careful guidance how to behave themselves are allowed to enjoy this game. Municipalities in the Central Division have attempted to forget that the Collector's sanction was necessary, with unpleasant results in the shape of a suit by the Secretary of the State against them. Poona had an experience of the Secretary of State's fondness for litigation in this connection. He must keep the prestige of his agents in India, otherwise what would happen to the fabric of the British Empire? You cannot possibly allow a local body to give an address to some countryman of theirs, or to some European "crank" like Andrews, or Horniman without previous official sanction. Local Self-Government means the art of indulging in costly drainage and sanitation schemes, for example, the Mandy drainage in Poona, or the art of lavishing money for municipal amenities in a city in those sections where the rich live, neglecting the poorer sections. It does not include exhibitions of national patriotism. In fact in a subject country such exhibitions produce doubts in the mind of friends of that country, 6000 miles away, whether these people are really capable of ever learning the art of self-government.

The Need for Revision.

Unfortunately in the new legislatures even with their increased opportunity for bringing into their fold just those elements of the population which appreciate the practical value of pursuing a Jo-Hookum policy, the tendency is to resent this meddlesome solicitude which deprives bodies engaged in the administration of local self-government in honouring whomsoever they please. In showing such honour, they incur hardly any embarassing amount of expenditure. What they are bound to resent is the irritating effort to hold them in leading strings by every conceivable device by the rules and regulations made under the Local Boards and Municipal Acts. What these Acts require is a thorough revision, which will effectively lay down the precise limits of Government interference. Such interference has proved irksome in other directions too. Take the Town Planning Act in this Presidency. The unfortunate owner of a plot in any area included in the town planning schemes of our moffusal municipalities is at a loss to know who is the final interpreter of the maze of rules and bye-laws which envelop him, the Municipality, the Town-planning Officer, or the Collector. His experience generally proves to be that what the Collector, i.e. what some smaller flea in the Collector's Office—chooses to say is the final word upon the subject. Now that these matters are to come up soon before the local legislature, I hope they will be threshed out thoroughly. One may as well point out, however, that our tribunes of the people would serve the latter's interests better if they came prepared with facts and figures in some typical cases of mal-administration, instead of indulging in vague generalities. It is a pity that some of them still persist in mistaking the Council Hall for Chowpatty sands.

Roping Them In.

Great was the sorrow amongst the Imperial Brotherhood in England when it was noticed some three years ago that the number of British candidates for the I. C. S. competition had gone down to an alarming extent? What was the matter with the young men? Did they think that India was no longer a trust for the upkeep of which they were pledged to God in Heaven? Did they imagine that life would be insupportable for them in that country with so many extremists going about? Was the pay unattractive, were the allowances meagre? They know now ofcourse that in this Presidency as regards allowances they need have no fear. Mr. Javakar found out 52 of them and some more can be added. As regards the pay the Indian members of the Lee Commission, in their heart-felt loyalty agreed that starvation of the I. C. S. was a danger to the Empire, and things have been remedied. But credit is due to the evangelical endowments of Lord Meston, not to say anything of Lord Birkenhead in successfully roping the young men in. Lord Meston described to the undergraduates of an English University a day in the life of a district officer in India, which shows that if he had taken to the profession of Maud Diver and specialized in bringing out Anglo-Indian fiction, he would have beat her in the race. What a life the District Officer has a la-Meston in this wonderful country! Picture him sitting in the Court-house, and "a sheepish looking youth" may come to tell about "the theft of 10 rupees worth of silver jewellery, his evidence producing the fact that what was really carried off was his wife, with the jewellery on her—a little detail he had not seen fit to mention." Can we in India imagine that a noble race of philanthropists like the British would refuse to send their sons to the succour of "sheepish looking youths" in this country when they lose their wives? Unthinkable, particularly when we think of the Lee loot and the 2s. exchange.

SITUATION IN CHINA

SHAMEEN AND KOWLOON.

PLAN OF CAPTURE.

HONGKONG, July 10.

A message from Canton says that the Commander of Chinese cadets at Whampoa has submitted a plan for the simultaneous capture of Shameen and Kowloon assisted by Russian expert aviators. The Chinese claim that Shameen can be captured in three minutes at the expense of a thousand Chinese lives. Reuter's inquiries however confirm the general impression that Shameen defences render the concession impregnable against any forces at present at the disposal of the Chinese.—Reuter.

[Shameen is a suburb of Canton.

Kowloon is a town in the province of Kwangtung at the landward end of a peninsula of the same name opposite Hongkong Island. It was ceded to the British in 1861 and is reserved as a sanitarium for troops and villa residences of Colonists.]

SITUATION IN SWATOW.

EMBARGO ON FOOD TO FOREIGNERS

PEKING, July 12.

Telegrams from Swatow state that the situation there is daily becoming more and more critical. Employees under the British and Japanese have struck work and an embargo has been declared on all food supplies to the British and Japanese. The situation is complicated owing to the city being under two rival military commanders Hence, there is no proper authority and no forces sufficient to cope with disorder.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON MISSIONARIES.

BRITISH CONSUL DEMANDS REPARATION.

PEKING, July 12.

The Cantonese soldiers forced their way into the English Presbyterian Mission at Wukingfu on the 9th instant, stripped and beat a missionary and injured him with knives. Two lady missionaries were also beaten and insulted and slightly cut with knives. The missionaries left Wukingfu in the evening after being in hiding for several hours and arrived at Swatow exhausted. The British consul at Swatow is demanding punishment of those guilty of the outrage, an official apology and compensation for loss and damage.—Reuter.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

INDIAN REGIMENT TO HONGKONG.

MALTA, July 12.

It is understood that the aircraft carrier "Hermes" is proceeding to China next week. It is stated that a regiment will be sent from India to Hong Kong, in connection with which it is arranged that the First Borders will proceed to Egypt at the coming trooping season instead of two years hence in order to relieve the regiment at Egypt, which will replace the regiment in India that is proceeding to Hong Kong.—Reuter.

ASHES OF MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

TO BE CONSIGNED INTO THE GANGES.

JHANSI, uly 11.

The ashes of the late Maharaja of Gwalior passed through Jhansi yesterday noon. A salute was fired from the Fort and the Commissioner, the Collector, the military and a huge crowd of people paid their tribute of honour standing in solemn silence as the car containing the ashes rolled slowly on.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the consignment of the remains of H H. the late Maharajah Scindia to the Ganges. The remains will be taken out in procession at 8 a.m on Monday morning, escorted by a squadron of the 16th Lighy Infantry and accompanied by the band of 3/15 Punjabis. Among those who will take part in the procession, besides Gwalior State officials, will be the Commissioner of Allahabad representing H. E. the Governor. Rai Rajeshwar Bali Education Minister representing the U. P. Government, Major-General Nightingale, Commanding Allahabad Brigade, representing H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court the Collector of Allahabad and local officials. The remains will be carried in a boat to the Sangam and as the ashes will be consigned to the Ganges, the 71st Field Battery R F A will fire 21 minute guns. —A. P.

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

The ashes of His Highness the late Maharajah of Gwalior conveyed in a car, passed through Jhansi, Orai and Kalpi yesterday on way to Allahabad. At each place local officials and a large number of people placed wreaths and flowers on the remains.—A. P.

CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE TO MADRAS M. L. C'S.

MADRAS, July 11.

The Madras Government have appointed a committee to consider the question of granting conveyance allowance to the members of the Legislative Council residing in Madras.—A. P.

MOROCCAN WAR

ABDEL KARIM'S TACTICS

COMMUNICATION OF PEACE TERMS.

PARIS, July 10.

No important change in the military situation is reported. All indications continue to point to Abdel Krim concentrating his main efforts against Fez, the attack on Taza being in the nature of a diversion. The French state that the tactics employed by Abdel Krim appear more and more clearly to be the result of European staff-work.

It is understood that the Franco-Spanish peace terms recognise the autonomy of the Riff subject to Sultan's suzerainty. It is believed that the Spanish millionaire shipowner M. Eshevarriets, and Major Aguilar will proceed to Adjir during the coming week to communicate the terms.

It is reported from Fez that Abdel Krim is organising air corps and preparing an aerodrome at Sheshuan.—Reuter.

REQUEST FOR INTERVENTION

BRITISH REPLY TO SPAIN.

LONDON, July 11.

The British reply to the Spanish request for Britain's intervention in Morocco deprecates any action that could be interpreted as violating the neutrality of the Tangier Zone which the British Government does not consider to be in any immediate danger. Britain believes that the measures proposed might be provocative in effect. The reply adds that the British Government is willing to continue to cooperate in policing territorial waters, but is unable to agree to any extension of these operations.—Reuter.

POLITICAL CO-OPERATION,

FRANCO SPANISH AGREEMENT SIGNED

MADRID, July 12.

The French and Spanish delegates to the Moroccan conference have signed an agreement as regards political co-operation in Morocco.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY.

ELECTION ON FRIDAY.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta will be held on Friday, the 17th July to elect a mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. C. R. Das.—A. P.

T. U. CONGRESS MANIFESTO.

LONDON, July 11.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress, after meeting the Executive of the Miners' Federation, has issued a manifesto endorsing the latter's refusal to meet the coal-owners until the latter's proposals are withdrawn, and undertaking to co-operate whole-heartedly with the miners in their resistance to the "degradation of the standard of life." The Council is confident of the support of the whole of the Trade Union movement.

A committee has been appointed to maintain continuous contact with the negotiations now proceeding, with power to summon the General Council, if necessary.

Mr. Bridgeman sent a letter to the Miners' Federation in which he said that he had seen the President of the Coal-Owners' Association who, while declining to withdraw the notices to terminate the agreement, recommended the continuance of negotiations.

The Miners' Federation replied regretting that the coal-owners had refused the "reasonable request" namely, the withdrawal of notices.—Reuter.

JHANSI CONGRESS COMMITTEE SECRETARY COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

A Jhansi correspondent wires that Pandit Krishna Gopal Sharma, Secretary of the Jhansi Congress Committee, with two other Congress workers and another man have been committed to sessions under section 19 and 20 on the Arms Act on the allegation that a revolver was found during the search of the house used as the office of the Congress Committee. It is also alleged that another revolver was found in a tonga in which the Pandit arrived at Jhansi when he was arrested.—A. P.

LAHORE STREET LIGHTING TO BE RESUMED.

LAHORE, July 11.

It is understood that as a result of expert technical advice the Lahore Municipal committee has paid the amount in dispute between itself and the Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited and that the latter has agreed that the matter should go to arbitration and has consented to pay a refund if the case be decided against it. The Lahore Municipal roads and streets will in consequence of this decision, continue to be lighted and the threat of the Electric Company to the contrary will not be executed.—A. P.

Paris, July 12.—M. Caillaux has been elected Senator for Sarthe.—Reuter.

A TEST CASE

PURE BIBLE TEACHING VS. EVOLUTION

SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN AMERICA.

LONDON, July 11.

Dayton.—Tennessee has become the centre of popular interest and the Mecca of religious controversialists all over the country who are booking every inch of accommodation for the trial of a school teacher, Mr. John Scopes, on a charge of teaching evolution in violation of the recent State legislation enacted at the instance of the Fundamentalists who insist on pure Bible teaching.

W. J. Bryan leads the prosecution. The prosecution has been taken to test the validity of the law and also the jurisdiction of the State to legislate for schools supported from Federal funds. But it is feared that Bryan, if successful, will make religion an issue in American politics and the Fundamentalist enthusiasm to fight "Anti-Christs" will pave the way for similar legislation throughout the country which will be reminiscent of the prohibition campaign.

The trial opened, to-day in a theatrical atmosphere. Newspapers are full of cartoons depicting principal personages in the trial in the guise of monkeys. Crowds singing old-fashioned hymns assembled at the Court-house before the proceedings which opened with a prayer by the Pastor of Tennessee for invoking Divine aid. The Judge arrived with a dictionary in one arm and a Bible under the other, and opened the case by reading the first Chapter from Genesis ejaculating: "May the unerring Hand of Him who is the authtor of all Truth and Justice direct every official act of mine during the trial. A two-year old boy sitting beside the Judge drew the names of jurymen out of the box. Reuter's Special.

PRIMARY EDUCATION AT DELHI.

APPROVAL OF A SCHEME.

DELHI, July 11.

A special meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee was held this morning with Mr. Mohammed Abdul Rahman, Senior Vice-President, in the chair, when a scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the city was considered and passed after an interesting discussion in which Mr. Pearylal, M.L.A., Colonel Franklin and Mr. Asaf Ali took part. Some members who were opposed to the scheme were of opinion that free and compulsory primary education should be imparted through municipal board schools only. They said that denominational schools should not be patronised by the committee because they created communal feelings and were unhealthy for the growth of nationalist ideals.

Lala Sriram said that private aided schools were cheaper than municipal board schools and therefore compulsory education should be imparted through the cheaper media.

Lala Pearylal opposed the scheme on the ground that it attempted to help private schools which were generally of a denominational character and it would be a waste of municipal funds to use such schools for imparting free and compulsory primary education.

Mr. Bishan Dayal supported Mr. Pearylal and said that these were days of freedom and liberty and therefore there should be no compulsion in education (laughter). (A voice:—India is not free—renewed and prolonged laughter).

Rev. Chatterjee strongly supported the use of denominational schools for the purpose of the scheme.

Mr. Tamizuddin Khan took a leading part in the framing of the draft bye laws for the working of the scheme which after further discussion was passed, only two members, Messrs. Pearey'al and Bishan Dayal dissenting.—A. P.

ABOLISH THIRD ENCLOSURE.

B. P. A.'S RESOLUTION.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association passed the following resolution at its last meeting:—

(a) That this Association requests the Government to prohibit the W. I. T. C. from having a third enclosure.

(b) That this Association also asks Government to prohibit the G. I. P. from running a third class race express on race days.

(c) That the Association is emphatically of opinion that betting, licensed or unlicensed, should not be encouraged.—A. P.

MORADABAD EDITOR SENTENCED.

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Banerji, disposed of the revision application of Kiran Chander Mitter, Editor of the weekly "Mazdoor" published at Moradabad, who was convicted on a charge of defaming, Mr. Venning, District Traffic Superintendent, the O. and R. Railway, Moradabad, in three articles and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600. The articles compained of, among other things, characterised Mr. Venning as a Nadir Shah who terrorised and victimised the railway employers. His Lordship held that the accused did not appreciate the true functions of an Editor and confused liberty of speech with unbridled licence. As the accused had apologised, His Lordship reduced the term of imprisonment to that already undergone and reduced the fine to Rs. 200 which if realised was to be paid to Mr. Venning.—A. P.

NON-EMPIRE GOODS

SALE AT WEMBLEY

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

LONDON, July 12.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Association at Wembley has sent a letter to Sir Atul Chatterjee protesting against the sale of alleged non-Empire goods in the Indian pavilion.

A question will be raised in the Commons on this matter.—Reuter.

"SINGAPORE MARU."

LONDON, July 11.

The "Singapore Maru" has run ashore 30 miles east of Perim. The Salvage steamer "Mayun" has gone to assist the steamer. The Captain reports that the ship is upright and has sprung no leaks.—Reuter's Special.

JUNAGAD NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, July 8.

All the public offices and educational institutions of Junagad are observing a holiday to-day in honour of the Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb which was celebrated last night. His Highness was married in State, four years ago, to a relative of the Begum Saheba of Bhopal of whom is born the heir-apparent to the State Gadi. The present one is the fourth alliance Nawab Saheb has contracted.

A similar holiday was observed yesterday in honour of the birth of a son to Amar Sheikh Mahomad, who is the Dewan of Junagad. The Amir is a companion of His Highness and had accompanied him in his continental travels.

Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims, C.I.E., probably proceeds to England on three months leave for domestic reasons. Mr. Sims is the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief to the Junagad State Railway and the only European in the State employ.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Holker of Indore has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Devi Ahiiya Bai Vidyarthe Vasati Griha Malwan Dist Ratnagiri, which was started from the 1st instant.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of Bombay Nayar Samaj a resolution recording deep regret at the sudden and unexpected demise of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das, was passed.

The Government of Bombay has issued orders that in filling posts under the Local Government or authorities subordinate to it, preference should be given, as between equally qualified candidates, to persons who are inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency or of the Indin States in political relations with the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Pralhad Shashtri Rish, a native of Ahmednagar, died an early death at the age of 48. The students and teachers of the Rashtriya Pathshala, Ahmednagar have expressed their deep regret at the loss.

Bangalore July 11.—A Government notification announces the appointment of Mr. G.H. Krumbeigel, R. H. S., Superintendent, Government gardens and Economic Botanist in Mysore as officiating Director of Agriculture in Mysore, vice Dr. Coleman who has been granted combined leave of absence for two years.

Madras, 11th July.—Mr. G. C. Sim, Financial Commissioner (R) of the Railway Board, and Mr. P. C. Shridan, Member of the Railway Board arrived at Madras to-day after a tour in South India. They are for Calcutta on Monday night.—A. P.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce will meet Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways at noon on Monday the 13th July and discuss with him matters connected with railways.—A. P.

PRIMARY EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIMS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed a committee with Mr. H. B. Whetherill, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand as president to enquire into and report on the state of primary education among the boys of the Muslim Community in the United Provinces with a view to bringing them up to the general level and (2) to enquire into and report on the state of primary education among boys of educationally backward communities in the U. P. with a view to bringing them up to the general level.—A. P.

BAKRI-ID ARRESTS AT DELHI

DELHI, July 11.

Proceedings in the case under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code against Lotan Singh and others who were arrested in connection with Bakr-Id precautions have been suspended to enable the accused to move the Punjab High Court for the transfer of the case from Delhi.—A. P.

GURUDWARA BILL.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

SIKHS' OPPOSITION.

AMRITSAR, July 10.

The full text of the Governor's speech was received in Amritsar this morning and as the purport of the speech was conveyed to the general public in an open dewan in front of the Manji Sahib where however there was no responsible leader to explain to the people the meaning of the speech the speakers as well as the men from the audience raised a voice against it in so far as it referred to the release of the Akali prisoners on their signing an undertaking that they will conform to the law recently enacted. They declared that they would not care for the Bill so long as their prisoners were not released unconditionally.

Sardar Amarsingh Jhabalia in a press interview declared that so far as he has read the speech he was confident that no self-respecting Sikh could sign any undertaking for his release.—A. P.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Commenting briefly in his new weekly "The People" on the summery of the Punjab Governor's speech about the release of Sikh prisoners, Lala Lajpatrai observes: "Barring certain commonplaces the speech seems both well-conceived and well-worded. Not being in possession of the Sikh leaders' mind on the Government pronouncement, I am not in a position to give the final opinion. But subject to further consideration on hearing responsible Sikh opinion, I see no insuperable difficulty in accepting the conditions laid down for the release of Sikh prisoners both convicts and under-trial, to me the most objectionable feature of the Government decision appears to be the condition relating to the withdrawing of the notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is absurd to keep the sword of Damocles hanging for such a long time. It is absolutely unjustified and unwarranted. Its immediate withdrawal is necessary, if Government is sincerely anxious for the Act being administered in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. Similarly some rules relating to the use of Gangajr Gurdwara are not free from objection. I reserve further comments.

SIKH PRISONERS' RELEASE.

AKALIS DELIGHTED.

LAHORE, July 11.

The announcement by Sir Calcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, about the release of the Sikh prisoners has been hailed with delight by all classes of Indians here, particularly the Akalis. Some Sikhs expressed a little displeasure at the conditions attached to the release, but they appreciated the motive of the Governor and the Punjab Government in solving the difficult Gurdwara problem.—A. P.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM ON PRESS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 10.

Viscount Burnham, interviewed by Reuter at Southampton on the occasion of his departure to Australia, with delegates to the Third International Press Conference, travelling via Canada, said the delegates felt they could render considerable service in emphasising the essential solidarity between the Dominions. He regretted that Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuter's, was unable to get away till August 6, but he was looking forward to meet him on the other side.

Referring to the work of the Press Conferences were able to achieve, he mentioned the recent reduction in the cable rates for press messages to Australia, and hoped that this would increase the interchange of news both from that Continent to Britain and *vice versa*. He believed that the marvellous acceleration of cable efficiency and the development of wireless were found to result in lower rates for press messages to every part of the British Dominions and Colonies.—Reuter.

POLISH PROTEST AGAINST KIDNAPPING.

WARSAW, July 11.

The Polish Government has presented a note to the Soviet Minister strongly protesting against the kidnapping of a Polish Lieutenant and demanding that he be immediately conveyed to the frontier and demanding also the establishment of a commission of enquiry into the case. The Foreign Ministry has also verbally protested against the alleged murder, on the Polish frontier, of a Corporal by Russians on 18th June and has suggested a Joint Commission of enquiry, demanding an indemnity for the family of the victims.—Reuter.

MADRAS ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

TRICHINOPOLY, July 9.

Mr. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways, arrived here from Ooty to-day and had a prolonged discussion with the Agent, South Indian Railway, on questions connected with the suburban railway traffic including the electrification scheme for which purpose the estimate for about 125 lakhs was recently submitted to the Railway Board.—A. P.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

SINGULARLY EMPTY AND SELF-COMPLACENT

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SURPRISE

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was interviewed by a representative of the "Pioneer" at the Allahabad Railway Station immediately on his arrival by the Punjab Mail yesterday. He was very weak on account of his recent illness, and had not read the full text of Lord Birkenhead's speech. From the summary he had read he summed up his opinion in the following words:—

"Two mountains in labour have brought forth one mouse."

Interviewed again this morning by the me representative he stated: "I am sorry to say that owing to ill-health I can not now deal with Lord Birkenhead's speech at any length. I have only glanced through it so far. I am not at all disappointed, as I did not expect much from his Lordship, but must confess that even I am surprised at the singular emptiness and self-complacency of the speech. There is nothing in it to show that he has grasped the elements of the Indian situation. Deshbandhu Das made it very clear before his death that we were willing to co-operate if suitable opportunities of honourable co-operation were afforded to us, and we were enabled to work unhampered by any extraneous agency for our country's betterment. That door of compromise and co-operation remains and will remain open. The present constitution remains condemned everywhere even by Lord Birkenhead, and does not offer any such facilities or opportunities. What Lord Birkenhead says is in effect this: You say the Constitution is bad. Those who honestly tried to work it for the first three years say they did not find it workable myself never liked it. But you must, be good boys and do the task set by your masters.

We refuse to accept the position assigned to us. We cannot co-operate merely to strengthen the hold of Britain on India. We would not have passed through the agony of the past five years if we had not felt deeply that the present conditions India could not be acquiesced in or tamely tolerated. So long as those conditions remain unchanged and there appears no real desire on the part of England to meet us fairly and work with us on terms honourable to both parties there can be no real co-operation. Co-operation implies goodwill on, both sides, goodwill evidenced by conduct and not mere words. Lord Birkenhead's memory is of the shortest and his knowledge of recent Indian history very peculiar. We have not forgotten, though he may have Amritsar and what followed in the year 1919. Nor can he forget the history of the fateful years that came after. The Bengal Ordinance is still there to serve as a rude, reminder of our position in our own household. Does he wish us to forget all this merely because of a few fine phrases of his? Or does he think that his self-complacency and the exhibition of the sharp edge of the British sword which he made the other day will frighten Indian nationalism into a tame acquiescence and an ignoble co-operation? If so he is greatly mistaken. We wish his country no ill. We want our services to be contented and efficient. But we cannot sacrifice our country to his, nor can we put the claims of the services above the claims of the unhappy millions of this long-suffering land." The Panditji declined to say anything as to the future policy of the Swarajists, as that was to be determined at the meeting to be held in Calcutta next week.

'JUST WHERE WE WHERE.'

MR. SASTRI'S OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 10.

The Right Hon. Shrinivas Sastri referring to Lord Birkenhead's speech says: It leaves us just where we were. A Conservative Secretary of State could scarcely be expected to do better. It is something he does not swear by the date 1929. As a lawyer his conscience must revolt against the official interpretation of the Section. Like most of our own politicians his lordship appears anxious for our unity and promises rewards in case we accomplish it—only the rewards are too nebulous to act as an incentive. If Bengal and the U. P. take ministers there would be day-light according to the new dispensation. A royal commission will do no good if the Swarajists refuse to recognise it; and before they will relent they must know the terms of reference. On this and other vital topics the Secretary of State is silent. In the circumstances his pronouncement does not amount even to a feeble gesture.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar says those like myself who had built no hopes on Lord Birkenhead could not be disappointed by his empty pronouncement—what a contrast between the lusty fanfare and the sonorous overtures on the one hand and the poor performance on the other. One may even doubt the State secretary's courage of conviction judging by his halting manner and dubious words. Perhaps he is afraid to strike though quite willing to wound. We did not want a lawyer like Lord Birkenhead to tell us that a statutory Royal Commission could be appointed before 1929 because words of Section 84 a of the Act are certainly not exclusive of such anticipation or acceleration. There is however one point in the statement which I value, namely, his thinly varnished judgment as to the uselessness and failure of dyarchy. I regard the pronouncement as unworthy of the occasion, disappointing even to the Independ-

(Continued on page 9.)

"FRAUD ON THE PEOPLE"

EXCHANGE CONTROVERSY.

MR. JAMNADAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, at Girgaum, on Saturday night, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta delivered a lecture on "The Present Exchange Controversy", Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said when he was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 he wanted to oppose the Bill brought forward by Government to change the ratio of the rupee from 1/4 to 2sh. and Mr. B. F. Madon, the well known student of currency question who was then in Simla made him acquainted with the problem. But in the meantime the Calcutta Congress declared a boycott of the Councils and he had to resign his place. Now that he had again gone into the Assembly, he found the whole atmosphere there ringing with the question through the efforts of Mr. Jamnadas and Sir Purshottamdas. The contention was that the 2sh. ratio of 1919-20 had worked havoc and had caused acute depression in trade and ruined the agricultural population of this country. Sir Purshottamdas had brought in two Bills for the purpose of restoring the old ratio of 1/4. The Bills were strongly opposed by the Government, and even if they were passed, he did not know whether Government would give effect to their recommendations, for Government had the power to veto. Government had also taken no action on Mr. Raju's resolution for the appointment of a currency committee with an Indian as chairman.

INDIA'S GOLD IN ENGLAND.

Mr Jamnadas in the course of his lucid speech said he was not going to survey the whole world problem, but only so far as it related to this country. Even among experts, he said, there were keen differences of opinion over the question, and as he was neither an industrial expert nor a financier, he would deal with the question from the standpoint of an humble man in the street, one of the 350 millions whom the problem so closely concerned, for, after all, it was in the interest of the vast bulk of their countrymen that the question should be decided. The problem was forced upon him because he was a member of the Assembly and he could not consent to be a silent voter. Every country, he said, required some medium in which to carry on its economic life. Transactions of all kinds grew with all parts of the world and they had to be carried on through some medium acceptable to all, and in every country there was some monetary standard in which to carry on those transactions. For many years the only international currency that had been accepted was gold. They might buy things with silver, but if they had gold they might go all over the world and buy things there. In India until the year 1893, silver was the standard coin; as time went on the price of silver decreased and the rupee became less and less in value, and Government closed the mints. Consequently, the rupee became accelerated in value, and by merely closing the mints Government had increased the value of the rupee by 4d About the end of nineteenth century Government, by an Act, decided that if any man gave 1s 4d. in gold they would give a rupee to him. This went on for about 20 years, when the war broke. It was because a rupee did not contain its metallic value of silver, it no longer became the standard coin but a mere token coin. The 4d. which thus remained they accumulated in gold standard reserve in England. The gold standard reserve was the property of the holder of every rupee, for while ostensibly the rupee was worth 16d. intrinsically it was worth only 12d. Immense quantities of gold were thus accumulated in the gold standard reserve in England and India there had a favourable trade balance in her favour. But the one consuming and overpowering desire of Government was not to allow gold to come into this country.

ARTIFICIAL RESTRICTIONS.

As already stated, the balance of trade was favourable to India and what did the Government do? They coined rupees in enormous quantities, and in one year they coined such quantities as they had never before done in ten years. Although it cost the Government twice the former amount to buy their silver, owing to this enormous coinage of rupees, Government persisted in buying and coining silver rupees and thus artificially raised the value of silver. They would remember, however, that in spite of this rise in rupee ratio, the ratio between the shilling and the pound remained the same. In 1919 and onwards the rupee was worth 2s. 1Id. and even more but the sterling was worth only 20sh. and no more. It was the duty of Government to maintain the rupee at 1/4, as they were legally bound to do so but they allowed it to grow to 2s. 1Id. with the result that the gold reserve in England became depreciated. The gold which they had purchased for Rs. 15 became worth only Rs. 8 per sovereign, and thus the loss to this country was about 55 crores, although some put it at a slightly lower figure. What happened afterwards? In 1920 we had in circulation, in addition to rupees, 180 crores of currency notes, which were always backed by the gold reserve. Whenever Government refused its gold standard reserve they cancelled an equivalent amount of notes, for not a single note could remain in circulation without its metallic backing. In 1920 the result of the reverse councils was an additional loss to this country of about 40 crores, which went out of circulation and there was what was called deflation. It was in 1919 that Government introduced a Bill to change the ratio to 2s. to which Mr. Patel had referred. In this way there was a contraction of currency instead of a steady expansion to meet the growing needs of the country. There ought to have been a normal expansion of 100 crores, over and above the usual coinage. Government on the other hand restricted the currency. The result was that the exchange had again gone up to 1s. 6d. and had remained at that figure in spite of the best attempts of Government to take it up still more. Government being the monopolists in currency, they could either expand or restrict it, and Government chose to do the latter. The coin in circulation had remained the same without any expansion and there was a monetary stringency. They must remember that Indian agriculture and industries were built up on the basis of 1s. 4d. ratio and the tiller of the soil lost about Rs. 1/8 on every Rs. 15 worth of exports. India thus lost about 43 crores by simply manipulating the currency. Their cultivators were losing 43 crores of their hard-earned money. Last July even the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which was not a branch of the Swaraj Party, was constrained to protest against this money stringency. Money could only increase if Government bought sterling for currency purposes. On the other hand if the exchange went up, the importer benefitted, and there was tremendous unemployment in this country. Mills were going to ruin, because they got less money for their product than Rs. 15 per pound sterling. Government were not expanding currency in the interests of the manufacturer in England and also the Civil Servants who could get more sovereigns for the same amount of rupees. That was why the sacrifice made by the country in favour of the Tata Iron and Steel Company had not borne any fruit. The manipulations of the Government of India were characterised by the British Treasury in 1873 as a fraud upon the poor cultivators in India. Government were defrauding the 350 millions in this country for the sake of the Civilians and the manufacturers in England, for the poor cultivator was losing as much as 12-1/2 per cent. of the value of his product by this manipulation of currency.

In conclusion Mr. Jamnadas asked them to look at the problem from the view-point of the cultivator alone and not of the middleman or the financier in the city. They must consider the question from the point of view of the Punjabi wheat grower, the Maratha cotton cultivator and the Bengali grower of jute who were defrauded by this policy of Government.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Patel said the only remedy for all this was to take power in their own hands —the power to solve their own problems. They must agitate and press the matter and unless matters were put right Indians could do nothing. They were already told that Government were the monopolists of currency and without their help they could do nothing. So long as that Government were not responsible to the people, whose interests are vitally concerned in this matter it was useless to expect anything from them. Therefore, it was their duty to agitate for Swaraj.

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY.

EFFECT OF MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

That the Mahatma can persuade rebels was evident from the wonderful result achieved in a meeting of Swarajist Councillors of the Corporation. Mr. Sen Gupta was at first met with vehement opposition, and it was doubtful whether he would be elected Mayor. Mr. Saratchandra Bose, the Swarajist Alderman, did not withdraw his candidature and Calcutta residents thought of electing him Mayor rather than electing a non-resident of Calcutta. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sen Gupta's home is in Chittagong. In addition to this several Councillors contended that Mr. Sen Gupta had no administrative experience in the Corporation, and his tenure of office would be a sheer failure. But all these misrepresentations were set at rest by an inspiring speech from the Mahatma who said they must not indulge in the petty question whether he was a resident of Calcutta or not. The great point was that he was the leader of the Swaraj Party and the President of the Bengal Congress. The Mayoralty should be associated with one whom they appointed their new leader the other day. They ought not to indulge in acrimonious discussion, and given a fair chance, Mr. Sen Gupta would prove an asset to the Corporation, his hands should not be tied and it was up to the people to follow him in all matters, whether political or municipal. He was convinced their leader would not fail them in the time of severe tests by associating himself in almost all activities of the Deshbandhu. Mr. Sen Gupta had possessed a heritage from which he would never falter. He assured that the administration during the Mayoralty of Mr. Sen Gupta will be happy and prosperous with the co-operation and goodwill of his colleagues.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 12.

The Bay depression crossed the Coast yesterday and is moving in west-northwesterly direction with the centre now over Orissa. It has given heavy rain in its neighbourhood and is maintaining activity of monsoon in peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, west United Provinces, East Punjab, East Rajputana, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and North Madras coast.

A few falls occurred in Kashmere and north-west frontier province.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein eight inches, Tounge one, Kyaukpyu two, Sibsagar one, Gauhati Darjeeling one and half, Jessore one, Midnapore and Angul two, Puri three, Cuttack four, Sambalpore five, Coimbatore, Hazaribagh one, Daltonguni one and a half, Jhansi two, Mussorree three, Satna two, Seoni one, Chanda one and a half, Jagdalpur three, Calicut one, Nizamabad one and a half, Hanamkonda one, Meccara two.

Forecast:—Increase in the central parts of the country and Bombay, and decrease in Orissa.—A. P.

SPECTRE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

SWARAJ ITS ONLY AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood, a public lecture was delivered by Mr Manu Subedar at "Arya Bhawan" on Friday evening on "The Middle Class Unemployment, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said:—

To my mind the middle class in every community is the class which has carried on the civilization of that community and has yielded great leaders in every sphere of thought and activity. Almost any one that you care to mention in the public life of India came from this class and, to my mind, will continue to come from this class. The working man is too poor and lacks the initial equipment, whereas the rich man is too indolent and lacks the incentive either for public service or for enterprise. Without the privileges of capital and without the freedom to go down in their standard of life, the middle class in India has to make a struggle which has become formidable. In this struggle if any light could be thrown on their condition and on the causes leading up to it, it would be an advantage, and Mr. Manu Subedar who is going to lecture this evening before you, is rendering a distinct public service in bringing to bear his capable mind on this problem.

Personally I feel that so long as this country continues to be under the present irresponsible administration the distress of the middle class must go on. Opportunities that could be open to them are diverted to other people, and when public leaders are asking for an investigation into the causes of India's poverty with which is bound up the condition of every class, that investigation is denied by Government. When we tell the Government that their administration is too costly, they retort by saying that their administration is the cheapest in the world. When we tell them that their taxes are too heavy, they come forward and appoint a committee to consider how further taxes could be raised. To my mind nothing proves so clearly the Government's dereliction of duty towards the distress, which is evident not only in the working classes and in the agricultural masses but amongst the section, which has co-operated with the west in the real sense of the term,—the section which has welcomed opportunities for western learning and which has made considerable sacrifice of many years' training to take advantage of the system of education instituted by the west. The unemployment amongst this section is so great that it must be known to all of you. Of this unemployment the Government have taken no official cognizance or notice at all. It is much worse in Bengal than in Bombay. It has driven patriotic men with good aspirations into desperation in Bengal.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

In Bombay I am afraid the conditions are getting worse every day. Reuter's agency sends down to us every week particulars of unemployment in the United Kingdom, and on the problem of unemployment ministries have risen and fallen, political parties have come up and gone down. In India, on the other hand, the Secretary of State is studying the past and is too much intrigued with the earlier adventurous history of this country during pre-British days and the still earlier periods of history of which there is a dim record, and he seems to conceive that an Indian is made up of different material from an Englishman. We say that it is not so. An Indian is the same as an Englishman: If you prick an Indian with a needle, a drop of blood comes out. The same is with an Englishman. The Indian also wants to eat a full meal. He wants to live in a good standard of life if he can, and, given the resource, you will find him as active, as well-clad and as much devoted to the pursuit of the finer arts or of sport or of any of the other things which attract an Englishman. Instead of recognising therefore that it the problem of unemployment in the United Kingdom needs improvement of trade, improvement of industry and larger scope for activities of the people, it needs the same thing in India, we have Lord Birkenhead more busy with the finding of new phrases than with the remedies. He is calling for co-operation from Indians, but is he prepared to do anything for those who are suffering? Can the Government of India show in the record of the activities of the last thirty years any activities which have created larger employment for the people, or which could be characterised as an intelligent effort to reduce the problem of distress in the matter of food? British rule may have its good points and while Lord Birkenhead and others are busy mentioning the good points, I do not wish to repeat those good points. But if there is anything in British rule, which must be criticised, it is its effect in making it much more and more difficult for large sections of people to earn a decent livelihood. What should be done to meet this situation would be indicated by economists like our lecturer of this evening. If the Government and the Anglo-Indian press turned round and asked me not merely to criticise the British rule but to suggest remedies I would tell them that you vacate your places first and let us have the power. If we get Swaraj our very first anxiety would be not the spectacular and more noisy task of proclaiming this, that or the other, but the more difficult and necessary obligation to devise ways and means to find employment for the intelligent section of the community and to enable them in this way to give the larger service that they can in every field of life and thus to enrich the community while finding for themselves a remunerative activity. I say it again and I say it deliberately that this Government had neglected this problem and it has done what no civilized Government should do, viz., to be indifferent to the sufferings of those who are not unwilling to work but who cannot find work. In England the unemployed are given by the state a certain amount of sustenance during the period of unemployment. We are not even asking for this in India. All that we are asking is whether anything can be done or cannot be done to put right the evil, which has increased now enormously. What would be the result? The result would be the wiping out of the middle class. Must I assume that the British Government is anxious to wipe out this class? I am sorry, but if the Government continue to neglect this problem as they have done in the past, some time in future I shall be forced to that conclusion.

UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Manu Subedar then said the problem of unemployment had become more acute than what it was before. He had advertised recently for a cook on a salary of Rs. 15 p.m. and to his sorrow he had received a dozen applications from clerks who were unemployed and who were professionally not cooks. In England the State supported the unemployed while it was not so in India. There were a number of families who were supporting a large number of unemployed because they were thrown out of work. This money he averred, would have gone for the future support of the said families. He regretted that the Government had failed in their obligations to the community on this behalf. There was a vast suffering at this moment due to unemployment, and he submitted, it was time, the leaders took up this question for the relief of the country. The chief cause of unemployment he said was the movement called depopulation of the villages owing to expansion of transport and industries. The other cause was the increase of the middle class by the accession of the working class. Another cause was the system of education. The men who were disgorged every year by schools and colleges were not useful for work as they had got something from the educational institutions which did not help them to earn their bread. On the other hand the middle class in England had better opportunities in India of getting employment than the sons of the soil. Army superior grade in government office, railway, tea gardens and factors has absorbed a large number of Europeans. Besides bakery, cement work and building materials, professions which were in the hands of Indians, had gone now out of their hands. He suggested closing down of the arts colleges and to give the boys some Industrial education. As the working class required a safe guard from drink so the middle class required a safeguard from college education. In the villages the carpenters and blacksmiths, etc., were the things of the past and consequently the agriculturists suffered

REMEDIES.

The lecturer then suggested some remedies so relieve unemployment. Mr Baldwin he said, was heckled the other day in the House of Commons in regard to unemployment in England, and he assured that greater efforts would be made to secure larger purchases of British goods to relieve unemployment. He thought what was good for England was also good for India. Besides, he suggested formation of an employment bureau where unemployed could register their names and the employers could go to the bureau for getting the right kind of men they wanted. This would save a lot of time which is otherwise wasted both by the employer and the unemployed. Another method, he suggested was the establishment of technological workshops, run by the municipalities from 6 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. on absolutely nominal charges. Such institutions, he said, were run by a large number of municipalities in the United Kingdom and America. Another suggestion, which he offered was emigration and colonization. He admitted that this was not a practical suggestion for India especially as they were debarred by many crown colonies from emigration but he thought it was a suggestion well worth giving a trial. Another method of relieving unemployment in the United Kingdom was the Trade Union movement. But in India, he said, unless trade and industries were increased trade Unionism was not practicable. He urged Government to adopt the policy of Indianisation which would throw open at least a thousand posts to the deserving Indians. The problem of Swaraj had a direct bearing on unemployment and he said until Swaraj was attained opportunities to educated Indians for employment would be denied. The present system of administration in India was a great obstruction in the way of Indians to get employment. He appealed to the public leaders to take up the question of unemployment if the Government failed to do their duty.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 11.

The Board of trade returns show that the imports in June amounted to £110,982,000, showing an increase of £5,703,000 over the last month, and the exports amounted to £58,893,000, showing a reduction by £5,311,000.—Reuter's Special.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Over 300 acres of land are being acquired under the Land Acquisition Act in Aligarh for the purposes of the Aligarh Muslim University.—A. P.

NO PROTECTION TO TENANTS

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

YESTERDAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening in the Marwari Vidyalaya to protest against the report of the Select Committee of the Rent Act Amendment Bill. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of thirty Associations of the city and was presided over by Mr. V. J. Patel, M. L. A. There was a large audience and the hall was crowded to overflowing. Speaker after speaker dwelt upon the inequity of the recommendations embodied in the Select Committee's report and emphasized the need of organised and persistent agitation for the continuance of the Rent Act.

FRAUD ON PUBLIC

Mr. V. J. Patel said that they had come to consider the report of the Select Committee of the Rent Act Amendment Bill and what action they should take so as to safeguard their rights. They had committed a mistake in the beginning by not voting for Mr. Addyman's Bill for which they were now suffering. If Mr. Addyman's Bill were allowed to pass they would not have been in the present sorry plight. They knew how the stall keepers of the Crawford Market were treated by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality. It was only by two votes that Mr. Addyman's Bill was rejected in the Council. Then Mr. Nariman brought forward a bill but Mr. Cowasji Jehangir persuaded them to take back Mr. Nariman's bill and promised them that he was soon bringing forth a bill that would satisfy both the land lords and tenants. Mr. Nariman's trusting Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's word was a wonder of wonders. It was a mistake on the part of a shrewd lawyer like Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman withdrew his bill with the result that now Mr. Cowasji Jehangir brought forth a bill which protected more the interests of the landlords than those of the tenants. And what was more they had the unusual sight of Government Members trying to modify a bill introduced by the Government in the Select Committee. The bill as originally drafted meant to extend the Rent Act for a period of three years but members like Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar very graciously reduced the period to two years.

Continuing, Mr. Patel explained the recommendations of the Select Committee and how adversely they affected the interests of the tenants. The Rent Act was to be made applicable only to tenants paying a rental of Rs. 85 and below. The landlords had already increased the rents by 33 1/3 per cent and a clause in the new bill allowed them to increase the rents by a successive progression from 30 per cent, 40 per cent 50 per cent to 60 per cent. That was the sort of protection for tenants that the new bill proposed to give them. It was a fraud on the public and clear breach of faith on the part of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. The tenants demanded and rightly too that the provisions of the Rent Act should be extended to tenants paying rent up to Rs. 250. They held meetings and they communicated their demands to the members of the Select Committee but the Select Committee seemed to have consigned them to the waste paper basket. Another mischievous recommendation made by the Select Committee was the differentiation made in the rental of houses in Salsette. In three of the suburbs of Salsette they had recommended that the Act should apply to rents below Rs. 50 and for the rest of Salsette to rent below Rs. 25.

In conclusion, Mr. Patel emphasized the need of concentrating their agitation on three things viz. (1) to extend the provisions of Rent Act to tenants paying Rs. 250 (2) to stop further increase of rents as contemplated in the bill and (3) to see that Rent Act made no distinctions between Bombay city and Salsette.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved the following resolution:

(a) "This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading Associations of the City, gives expression to its feelings of keen disappointment and bitter indignation against the extremely unjust and one-sided Report of the Select Committee on the Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925. (b) The meeting particularly deplores the attitude of those elected and other non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council who failed to support the Clause in the said Bill relating to three years' extension of the duration of the said Act. (c) This meeting strongly urges all the members of the Council, especially the elected ones, to insist upon a thorough overhauling of the various Clauses of the said Bill with a view to safeguard the interests of the tenants."

SUBVERSION OF SOCIETY'S TRUE INTERESTS

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said trusting on the Government's promise of bringing in a new Rent Act Bill they rested on their oars and now they found out that the bill was more to harass than to protect the tenants. It was more a landlords' Act than a tenants' one. In fact, the Government had aided the landlords in their practice of rack-renting.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas dwelt upon the greediness of the landlords and the different harassments to which the tenants were put to by the rent grabbing landlords. The suggestion of making a distinction between rents in the city and Salsette was a sinister one and showed the mentality of the members of the Select Committee. The Salsette tenants were left in a miserable plight. It was flying from the frying pan into the fire. The tenants were made to leave Bombay for nigh rents and had not the protection of the Rent Act in Salsette.

Referring to Mr. Bhopatkar's minute of dissent wherein Mr. Bhopatkar had characterized the Rent Act "as economically and morally unsound and socially and politically unwise." Mr. Jamnadas said that it was more for effect and the love of words that Mr. Bhopatkar seemed to have embodied those words in his minutes. He, the speaker would tell Mr. Bhopatkar that not to give protection to the tenants who had a real grievance and to allow the landlords to go on unchecked in their career of rack-renting was both morally and economically unsound and was also socially and politically unwise in that it made for discontent amongst a large section of population and perpetuated a monopoly which was subversive of the true interests of society as a whole.

WARNING TO ELECTORS

Mr. Manekji Patel in seconding the resolution said that the recommendations of the Select Committee had aroused the utmost indignation of the tenant class and caused wide-spread discontent. The tenants had entertained the hope that the outrageously unjust and one-sided bill that was brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir would be licked into rpoper shape by the Select Committee, but that hope had been cruelly frustrated. As an able critic in the "Bombay Chronicle" justly observed, it is nothing but "An unmitigated fraud on the public." Justice and equity both had been scattered to the winds by the Government Officials and their henchmen in the Committee with an amount of non-chalance which could be tolerated only in a country of slaves.

The sacred promise that was given by Mr Cowasji was carried out by him in the most perfunctory manner by jumbling together a number of clauses without rhyme or reason and without the slightest regard to the claims of the tenants to justice and equity and the same spirit seemed to prevail in the Select Committee. The frank and generous-minded Mr. Nariman was hoodwinked by the spontaneous promise of the Hon. the General Member that he would bring in a Bill satisfactory to both the tenants and the landlords. That promise was deliberately and cruelly violated.

Proceeding Mr. Patel said that distinction sought to be made by Government between what are called residential and non-residential premises was artificial and liable to lead to no end of trouble for the Law Courts. In India no hard and fast line could be drawn between the two classes of premises, for, the majority of the poor and middle classes of people generally do their business on the premises they use for residential purposes. In view of the fact that the Development Department would not be able to complete its work in ten years to come and that the housing problem would not be satisfactorily solved before the expiry of that period, it was difficult to understand what had urged the Select Committee to recommend that the Rent Act should cease to operate after two years. The housing problem was in a far worse condition in the city than in England and yet proposals had been brought before the British House of Commons to extend the English Rent Restriction Act for a further period of fifteen years. The shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay which was of a very grave and serious nature in the pre-war days had been actually intensified by the five years of wasteful extravagance of the so-called Development Department which in reality was a huge Demolition Department, responsible for the unnecessary destruction of thousands of houses and the resultant congestion in the city.

It was an irony of fate, continued Mr. Patel, that Mr. Bhopatkar, the Secretary of the Swaraj party in the Council wanted the struggle between the landlords and the tenants to be settled by "the play of economic forces". Mr. Bhopatkar's suggestion that the tenants should be made responsible for three years' rent if they were to have protection during the period, needed only to be mentioned in order to be laughed out by every sensible man. The electorate should take care in future to see that they do not return to the Council men of the type of Mr. Bhopatkar. The Rent Act should be the slogan of the next election. Another member of the Select Committee Mr. A. N. Surve was in favour of decontrolling all premises fetching rents under rupees ten. In other words all poor labourers and others who paid a monthly rental of less than rupees ten should be surrendered to the tender mercy of their greedy landlords. He hoped the non-Brahmins would take note of their representative's attitude in the council.

Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry further supported the resolution.

GUARDING LANDLORDS' INTERESTS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said that the Rent Act instead of giving them protection for a long time as was demanded by them intended to guard the interests of landlords. Even according to Government their own housing programme could not materialise till 1931. It was, therefore, their simple duty to see that the Rent Act should be extended till 1931. When he was in the Council he had recommended the Government then to continue the extension of the Rent Act till 1928. But here they had the spectacle of the Select Committee recommending clauses which could not be improved by the landlords. Mr. Trivedi exhorted the people to carry on an agitation and to impress upon their representatives the need of satisfying their demands.

The resolution was then carried.

NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.

Mr. Balubhai Desai moved the following resolution —

"In view of the extreme gravity of the situation created by the dislocation and disnlacement that followed the expiry of the Rent Acts relating to non-residential premises, this meeting accords its full and unqualified support to the Bills which some of the elected members of the Council intend to bring forward at its ensuing session proposing the reapplication of the said Acts to non-residential premises."

Mr. Balubhai Desai in moving the second resolution said that two things should be borne in mind. They had agitated and brought out a mouse out of a mountain. They must ask their representatives to act according to the opinion of their electorate. There was some truth in what Dr. Miss Mistry said. It was the duty of the Swaraj Party to make the Rent Act a party question. Let the Swarajists be clearly made to understand that they must vote as a bloc on the Rent Act in the interests of the tenants.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The meeting then terminated.

"SERMONS" ON RACING

ABOLISH THIRD ENCLOSURE

GOVT. ASKED TO RECONSIDER

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday. Mr. Joseph Baptista, presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government stating that they are of opinion that the effect of the opening of the Third Enclosure has been, on the whole an advantage, as it has eliminated the disorderly crowds who used to frequent the centre of the race course and engage in unlicensed and irregular betting. Government do not therefore propose to interfere."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the letter be recorded. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved an amendment that the President be asked to address Government regretting their decision, and asking them to reconsider the matter. He said if Government had again the imprudence to refuse the request of the Corporation then the Corporation would have to resort to some other measures.

Mr. V. J Patel: Then join the Swaraj Party!

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the best way of doing away with the evil was for Mr. Kanji to go to the race course and there preach his sermon to the people! (Laughter.)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said this was not a matter which could be treated with levity as a huge joke. The third enclosure encouraged gambling and dishonesty among poor clerks, and it was a snare for poor honest people.

The President said the best way was for Mr. Jamnadas to move an amendment asking Government to do away with the totalisator altogether from the third enclosure and then they might listen to that suggestion.

Mr. Patel said the addition might be made to Mr. Kanji's amendment in the firm of a rider, and Mr. Jamnadas did according.

Mr. B. . Desai said although the opinion of the Corporation was the opinion of the city of Bombay still Government spurned it, because they knew that they could do so with safety. But they must now show Government that they could not spurn the opinion of the Corporation with impunity any more.

The Commissioner said as Mr. Dumasia had said Mr. Kanji was preaching a sermon, and so was Mr. Desai. If Mr. Kanji would put on a white sheet and go to the third enclosure and say "Look at me, am a ruined man by racing" it would be a good thing. (Laughter). What Mr. Kanji was saying was absolute cant! Why should Government close the third enclosure and keep the other two open? Why should they not close the Stock exchange, the Cotton and the Cloth Markets? Did they mean to say that because of the comparatively small sums which change hands on the race-course, compared to the Stock Exchange, they should close it? It was just the sort of thing they had expected from Mr. Kanji who wanted to do away with another kind of vice from the city which history told them existed in every large city in the world? That was just the sort of wisdom backed up by premature years, which they were expecting from Mr. Kanji! He supported the proposition as it would enable poor people to come out of the slums to the more healthy race course without being able to gamble.

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

GRANTS TO GYMNASIUMS.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe proposed:

"That the Commissioner be requested to make a provision in the next year's Budget of an amount of Rs. 15,000 for giving grants to deserving gymnasiums in the City as an encouragement to physical culture."

The proposition was carried with the help of the casting vote of the President.

COMMISSIONER'S "PARTIALITY."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved.

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the two aricles appearing on the title page of the *Guzerati Kesari* of Thursday, 5th March, 1925, pointing out the differential treatment meted out by him to the *Times of India* and the *Gujerati Kesari* in respect of the alleged offences committed by the said papers by putting up unlicensed advertisements in public places, and he be requested to submit a report to the Corporation at an early date in the matter."

The Commissioner said he did not take steps against "The Times" because the matter was brought to his notice at once and he telephoned to the Editor warning him that he was going to prosecute him. He received an answer from the Editor that he had discovered the mistake and that his staff was already in the streets removing the posters. The Commissioner said he had the option of prosecuting the Editor, but he did not use it. With regard to the "Gujrati Kesari" he would have done the same thing, but they had no telephone, and his staff has asked to deal with the matter. He did not prosecute "The Times" because they realised their mistake in time and repaired it.

The proposition was passed.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS HOLIDAY.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved and Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to observe the following days as holidays for closing the Municipal schools:—1. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's anniversary day. 2. Lokamanya Tilak's anniversary day. 3. Shivaji's Birthday; 4. Mahatma Ghandi's Birthday."

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND THE RACES.

Mr. S. H. Somji moved and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola seconded:

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain and report to the Corporation—(1) Which of the Municipal Officers whose monthly emoluments are Rs. 500 and over attend races. (2) Which of these attend in Bombay only and which both in Bombay and Poona. (3) Which on Saturdays and Holidays only and which on other race days which are not Holidays. (4) Whether these officers have no office hours and no duties on Saturday afternoons ordinarily.

That the Commissioner be also requested to report—(1) Which of the Municipal officers use Municipal motors for going to the races (2) Which Municipal officers use Municipal motors for Municipal duties only, and (3) Which both for Municipal duties as well as for purely personal use.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

"THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your leader of the 9th instant I am somewhat surprised that in your opinion the important thing is the basis and not the rate of the assessment, and I wonder what the cultivator, who is after all the individual primarily interested, would think of this view. The question of the basis of the assessment is one of much difficulty about which there is and must be much dispute: but so far as he is concerned the important thing, whatever be the theoretical basis, is the amount which he has to pay. Now I have shewn, and you have not disputed the correctness of my arguments, that the result of the operations of Settlement Officer has been a very large reduction in the assessments over those of the past. In these circumstances how is it reasonable to pour out columns of abuse of Settlement Officers because their theoretical basis is, in your opinion, incorrect, especially when it is so exceedingly difficult to suggest a satisfactory alternative? I was not speaking in any way sarcastically when I said that if an economic genius would give Settlement Officers a more satisfactory basis for assessment no one would be more pleased than those very Settlement Officers, for it is a simple fact. And to tell the truth it is clear that it is really the rate of the assessment with which you are concerned for you anticipate "a considerable sacrifice of revenue" under any new system which may be adopted. In point of fact, however, the basis has nothing to do with the rate. If rents are the basis then the rate will depend on the proportion of the rent which the Settlement Officer has to take: if the "net produce," then the proportion of that: if the "gross produce," then the proportion of the gross. And having proved that, whatever the basis may be, the practical result of the work of modern Settlement Officers has been a reduction in assessments, I am unable to see why they are not entitled to gratitude rather than abuse

With regard to the rest of my remarks I may note

(a) that the cost price of Rs. 1,000 per acre for rice land in Gujarat as the commercial price was taken from the figures quoted by yourself, while the statement that "no one now invests "capital in agriculture" is a pure assumption of which no proof whatever is given:

(b) the rents are paid not to Government but to the landlord and they average here about 6 times the assessment, and are far more on good lands. Surely therefore the first thing to do is to abolish rent which *ex hypothesi* must exercise a far greater strain on the cultivator than the assessment:

(c) as regards the incidence of the assessment on the cost of cultivation, my argument was and still is that it is absurd to argue that an assessment which amounts to only 4 per cent. on the expenditure can have such terrible results as those depicted by those who criticise it. Is it really maintained seriously that there is any connection between the comparative death rate of Europe and India and the incidence of the existing assessment on land? If so, then it is only necessary to say that this is an argument which defeats itself by its very extravagance.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. GORDON.

Bijapur, July 11.

POLICE OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

RANGOON, July 9.

The case in which the police officers Brown and Young with nine others are being prosecuted under the charge of extortion and trespass in the house of Indian dancing girls being resumed to-day before the District Magistrate two witnesses were examined. Both of them are employees of the owner of the house in which the girls are living. The first witness repeated the same story told by the previous witnesses while the second witness stated that he enquired from the girls the amount of money paid to the party, being told by his master to do so and noted those amounts in his pocket book which he submitted to the court.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 7.)

ants and Moderates. I should not wonder if it hastens reunion between Indian political parties.

LALAJI NOT DISAPPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Lala Lajpatrai commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech says: "To those who expected much from the Birkenhead-Reading conversation Lord Birkenhead's speech must be very disappointing indeed, but to me who never expected anything substantial it has caused no disappointment. The speech is full of commonplace pronouncements we have been accustomed hear from Viceroys, Governors and Anglo-Indian journalists. There is absolutely nothing new in it to require comments. One sees the mailed fist in several sentences I hope Indian politicians will cease looking to British statesmen for any substantial improvement in political conditions. These constant expectations reviewed and dismissed many times in the course of the year, hinder organised action and systematic work. The Minority Report has been relegated to the wastepaper basket. The Majority Report practically accepted. Lord Birkenhead's statement relating India's financial position and the prospects of Indianisation of the Army are also of the usual kind, meaning nothing. I wonder when my countrymen will learn to prefer solid national work rather than build so frequently upon vague, ambiguous, indefinite cleverly worded phrase and juglery. The last sentence of the speech is specially significant as throwing light over the preamble to the Government of India Act. It means in so many words that the promise of dominion status is a mere moonshine."

HOW TO ANSWER THE CHALLENGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Interviewed in connection with Lord Birkenhead's statement Mr. A. Rangaswami Iengar said: "The statement confirms in all details forecasts of the Anglo-Indian press correspondents but India was neither prepared for the enormous quantity of bluff and bluster that fills his tedious speech nor what the "Morning Post" properly describes as "the Frigidly pompous nullity." I can only hope that no true Indian, even of moderate and cautious views, will be misled by a few patches thrown here and there with a view to bait the weaker among them and hinder in any way the answer to his brutal challenge though concealed in a cloud of words. We have been plainly told that the Cabinet is by no means predisposed to dyarchy as a step towards self-government but lest there should be any doubt whether they are in favour of any other plan to carry out self-government as a policy to which the British nation is pledged Lord Birkenhead has cast suspicions on even the possibility of carrying out that policy in any other manner. To me the following words in conclusion of his speech betray his mind, quite clearly: "The terms of the preamble are "even now" not incapable of realisation but we must first expel and exorcise the demon of suspicion." He is apparently prepared to give dyarchy a dog's chance if Indians who with him believe it to be unworkable would nevertheless go to it and do what is wanted of them by the bureaucracy. But whether they do it or not there will be 'no lost dominion' for it is not India that will look after her well being but it is Britain that will resolutely, tirelessly, wholeheartedly labour for the well being of India as it has done in the past; and yet with that species of curious contradictions with which he has filled his speech in so many places he adds also "We no longer talk of holding the gorgeous east in fee." On the immediate question of the Muddiman Report similar contradictory statements are round. He says at first. "There will be no reconsideration until we see everywhere evidence of a sincere, genuine desire to co-operate in making the best of "pedantic and hidebound constitution" of which he was always so very distrustful. Immediately, thereafter, he pretends to concede to the Swarajists the principle they have asked for namely the right to frame their own constitution on the principle of self-determination and asks them to produce a constitution "which carries behind it a fair measure of general agreement among great peoples of India. He promises that this would not be resented but would be carefully examined by all concerned. Apparently Lord Birkenhead finds it easy to play with these great issues in an atmosphere of the upper chamber. But I have no doubt that his elaborate attempts to produce some sort of a finished picture on the state of India under his imperial self has only resulted in giving his countrymen as well as the world a palette of squeezed tints which can only register his failure even as a parliamentary artist. However this may be, the gist of the decisions of Government are clear and unequivocal and the country must now rise to gird itself up with unity and spirit to answer this challenge."

JOIN SWARAJYA PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iengar interviewed said: Few of us had any illusions as to the nature and scope of the announcement. But the last vestiges of any disposition on the part of public men to co-operate with the Government will now disappear. for Lord Birkenhead follows in the footsteps of Mr Montague and his sole object is to resuscitate the Liberal party which, according to him, is "Neither inconsiderable in numbers nor lacking in leadership of enlightened men" and which "reinforced by fresh moderate element may play a great part in the constitution fashioning of the future." I would, therefore, earnestly and in all sincerity appeal to all Independents and Nationalists to join the Swarajya Party forthwith, and I would specially appeal to the members of the Liberal Party not to listen the siren voice—or is it the stilted verbiage of the tempter? I would also implore all prominent no-changers to realise that Mr. Das's death and Lord Birkenhead's announcement impose upon them the imperative duty of joining the Swarajya Party immediately."

DR. MOONJE ON ITS TRAGIC SIGNIFICANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR CITY, July 9.

Interviewed by me, Doctor Moonje Said: The speech of Lord Birkenhead, made a few days ago and his lordship's statement made in the Parliament, day before yesterday. must both be taken together. as they represent the two aspects of the one supreme fact of the Brtiish Empire in India. The speech depicts the consciousness of the British nation that as it was their sword which won them the Empire, so shall it be also their sword that shall determine what, if any, real power has to be relinquished, and how far to be relinquished. The statement is a sample of what is known as British Diplomacy which is nothing else than the marvellously unique skill the Britishers possess in moulding the destinies of the world invariably in their favour, themselves paying, however, the least cost in men and other resources and entailing the heaviest cost on their opponents. While dealing with the English, India must always keep these two aspects before its mind and should never ignore them.

The speech of his lordship, reminding us of the sharp edge of the British Sword, has a tragic significance to us Marathas, as it must also have to the Rajputs and the Sikhs for it is these three communities of the Hindus who have had to keep the edges of their swords sharp during the long history of about a thousand years of India's struggle in staving off foreign aggression, in subverting the foreign rule and in re-establishing the Hindu Empire. It can not be expected that the history of the grandfathers should have been entirely unlearnt by the grandsons. We therefore, welcome both the speeches and the statement, the first as a timely reminder for searching out our swords, long lain aside and for sharpening them even in this era of what is called the soul force in which it is believed that Invaders fired with the ambition of establishing empires can be conquered by Love and Ahinsa: and the second as a warning that the affairs of the world can not be better dealt with otherwise than diplomatically.

I should think, now, that the Swarai Party must, in response to the statement, be prepared to co-operate with the Government in working the Reforms provided that the suspension of Reforms in Bengal is erased, the political prisoners of Bengal are released and an announcement is made of appointing the Royal Commission to review the Constitution, say, next year, or the year after for amending it according to the desires of the people.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C. has given notice of the following motion of adjournment:—

That the business of the Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance viz., the highly unsatisfactory and disappointing nature of Lord Birkenhead's statement on India in the House of Lords.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, July 10.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech "New India" says it does not evince a spark of statesmanship; it has the true die-hard stamp upon it and betrays complete failure to penetrate the essentials of either the Indian situation or the Indian psychology.

"Justice" says: It is not at all difficult to make out that the statement on the whole is of a most disappointing character. It remains us indeed of the story of a mountain in labour although in the present case not even the proverbial mouse has been produced.—A. P.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITY.

ITS DISADVANTAGES.

Lord Birkenhead's journalistic activities have been objected to in many quarters and for different reasons. Not the least of these objections concerns the profession of journalism. Thus A. P. H. writing in "Punch" says: "If one is fortunate enough to be the near relative of a murderer, a forgerer, a blackmailer, the wife of an ex-Premier, a jockey, a general, an actress, a duchess, a Cabinet Minister or even a K.C., one can, it is true, command large sums from the Sunday and, in exceptional cases, the week-day Press. No rewards are too high for the writings of those who are not writers; no qualification is considered too bizarre. Let her go once or twice through the Divorce Court and a woman can be an author to-morrow; pull off a pretty piece of forgery or blackmail and a man need want no more. The only certain disqualification is to practise regularly the trade of writing".....'We have the Labour Party; we have accredited champions of the workers; we have Trade Unionism; we have a vast machinery, almost a religion, for the protection of every craft against invasion by outsiders: and (the writer asks) what I want to know, as the orator said, is, 'What about it?' " The "Saturday Review", which first took up this question, points out how highly disadvantgeous it is not only to professional journalists but to an electorate dependent on them for news and views that amateurs should invade and almost monopolise this field. It says:

"However much the man in the tube or the 'bus may be entertained, when he has tired of the cross-word puzzle, by the effusions of Ministers, or of other celebrated amateurs, what he in the long run needs is not their stunt performances but the elucidation of events and the interpretation of public feeling by professional journalists. However low journalistic talent may be ranked, no one can pretend that the faculty of almost instinctive discrimination between what is significant and what is insignificant in the confused bawling of the market-place is born in every man or can be highly developed in any without much training in the actual work of sifting information and co-ordinating opinion. To squeeze out the professional journalist in favour of amateurs who can convey no opinion but their own or their party's is to deprive the electorate of guides and interpreters absolutely necessary to it under any democratic system."

BOUNTIES TO TATAS

RIVAL COMPANY'S JEALOUSY

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, representatives of the Bengal Iron Company Limited gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day. He protested against any increase of duty on steel and continuance of bounties to the Tata Iron and Steel Company. His company believed it was possible for the Tata Company to manufacture steel at a profit without bounties and suggested that Government should advance the Tata Company in the form of a debenture loan sufficient capital to enable them to extend their duplex plant but on condition that the Tata Company agreed to obtain from marketing more than twelve thousand tons of pig iron per annum. Under this system Government would find it much cheaper in the end than continual granting of bounties. Whatever be the amount of the bounty earned, it was obvious that it would enable the Tatas to sell pig iron at cheap rates. Added to this, the effect of a high protective tariff on steel would enable them to sell pig iron under much more favourable conditions than other Indian producers of pig iron now have. The Tata Company are now offering pig iron at extremely low rates and their competitors are placed at a serious disadvantage. The Bengal iron company had to shut down four of their five furnaces, also four batteries of coke ovens representing a loss of an output of approximately a hundred and fifty thousand tons of pig iron and a fifth furnace which had just been rebuilt could not be brought into operation. About 5500 employees were already dismissed and further dismissals might have to be made. Where an exceptional tariff and or bounty was given to a steel maker he should be precluded from marketing pig iron or bounties should be extended to pig iron manufacturers. The conditions under which bounties were granted from year to year precluded the possibility of any other company erecting a steel plant. Consequently it was creating a veritable monopoly for the Tata Company.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death, at Puri, is announced of Rai Saheb, A. P. Sirkari, Professor of Chemistry, Allahabad University.—A. P.

Madras July 11th:—In the Madras Hockey tournament, the Madras Medical College beat the Mars Union by two goals to nil.—A. P

Calcutta July 11.—The I. F. A. Shield tournament opened here to-day. Two matches were played the results being Camerons beat Mohan Bagan by three goals to nil. The Hampshires beat Rangers by three goals to two.—A. P.

Ootacamund, July 10th.—The services of Mr. W. Egerton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, foreign and political department. It is understood he will assist the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States.—A. P.

The Deputy Post Master, a money order clerk and another clerk of the Darjeeling General Post Office who were arrested for alleged embezzlement were produced before Mr. N. Sen, Deputy Magistrate and were remanded. The amount embezzled is not yet known. Further police enquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

Allahabad, July 11.—In a letter to the "Pioneer" Sir Charles Ross Alston writes that any credit he may have earned in connection with the settlement by agreement of the provisions of the Racial Distinctions Bill must be shared with Sir Hubert Corr and M Langfod James with whom he acted throughout.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO BE GIVEN WIDER POWERS OF MANAGEMENT

NEW BILL PUBLISHED.

The text of a new Bill to give wider powers in the management of municipal affairs in certain cities in the Bombay Presidency is published in Friday's issue of the Bombay Government Gazette. The Bill when passed will be known as the Bombay City Municipalities Act 192. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill runs as under:—

The principal object of the bill is to provide a more adequate basis for municipal administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, applies to all municipalities in the Presidency, except the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and it has been felt, each year with increasing force, that the same act cannot adequately provide for the needs of the larger and the smaller municipalities. Under the existing Act, save where a Chief Officer or a Municipal Commissioner has been appointed, the executive administration centres in the managing and other committees. This may still be possible in the smaller municipalities; in these the president may still be able to supervise and control the municipal staff and the municipal committee to perform the functions of an executive body. But in the larger cities the Municipality can do little more than determine questions of policy: committees can exercise only a general control over the municipal staff. The executive powers must be exercised largely by the permanent staff: it is necessary therefore to define with greater clearness the powers of the executive and to secure proper supervision and control by the appointment of a responsible executive officer, with clearly defined statutory powers at the head of the municipal staff.

This executive officer is to be called the "Chief Officer" as the conditions of the appointment are largely similar to those of the officer of the same designation in the existing Municipal Act. He is to be appointed by the Municipality bnt he can only be removed from office by an adverse vote of three-fourths of the whole body of councillors. His duties and powers are clearly specified in the various sections of the Act; but generally speaking the executive power centres in him.

This process of devolution further extends to the municipal committees. The main committee has been designated the standing committee as its functions approximate more to those of the standing committee under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, than those of the managing committee under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. While larger questions of policy are decided by the Municipality, questions of lesser interest are disposed of by this committee which also exercises a general control over the executive as a court of revision in respect of orders of executive officers and as an authority whose previous sanction is required to the exercise of executive powers in matters of importance.

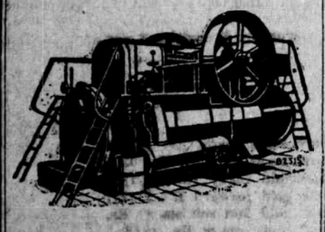
Two further changes of major importance have been introduced in the Bill as compared with the existing Act: the Legislative Council franchise has been adopted as the main basis of the municipal franchise and the maximum number of nominated members has been reduced to one-fifth. This latter merely enacts the policy which Government has followed in recent years. The opportunity has also been taken to introduce provisions which experience has shown to be necessary or which have been recommended by the Committees and officials who have had the subject of municipal administration under review in recent years. These provisions are noted in the remarks under the various sections. In other respects the Bill proceeds substantially on the lines of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

KOTHARI BUILDINGS

OPP, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



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R1424

A NOBLE SACRIFICER OF BENGAL

DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS

Photos full size, Deshabandhu with Mrs. Vasanti Devi, 3/4 standing, Bust with and without garland. Different sittings at Rs. 5/- each. These Photos have been declared by Mrs. Vasanti Devi to be most accurate of all.

N. V. VIRKAR,

Art-Photographer, 9, Mohan Building, BOMBAY No. 4.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

11th July 1925.

To-day Reuter reported bbout 5 to 9 points lower in New York, futures and 6 to 12 points higher in Liverpool. New York market gave way as a result of long liquidation on private reports of rains in severr parts of Texas, whilst the Liverpool market advanced on some local buying on reports of high temperatures.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Market acts heavy. Looks lower".

With a slight setback being reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a couple of rupees easier with July/August Broach at Rs. 450 and going down by half a rupee steadily advanced, on Office buying, to Rs. 452. Fluctuating within a narrow range the Bazar finally closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 451½. April/May Broach after having opened today at Rs. 420 gradually easd to Rs. 417½ on Bazar operators and Commission Houses selling. Since then the rate improved to Rs. 419 on general buying and closed barely steady at 4 p.m. at Rs. 418½. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 418 and closed quiet at Rs. 417 on sellin by Bazar operators and Commission Houses.

Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 394 and on Marwari shroffs selling the rate went down to Rs. 392½ but it again recovered to Rs. 394 on Jobbers buying and finally closed at Rs. 393½. Bengal Ju' and Dec/January were nominally quoted Rs. 379 and Rs. 354 respectively.

The enquiry was on a moderate scal yesterday for ready cotton from Japane Exporters and about 4,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m

Bombay, July 11.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	417
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	450½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. ...	353
Fully Good Bengal July	379
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	392

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May 417.
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. 450½.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 353.
Fully Good Bengal July 379.
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 392.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	.....	410
Bengal F. G. M.G.	380/82	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	410
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	380/82	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G	450/60	470/80
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	410/420	465/70
Nagpur	415/425	465/70
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	395/410	445/50
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/520	445/50
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440/45
Amraoti Fine M. G.	370/90	430
Khamgaon, Akola Fine M.G.	370/90	420/430
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M. G.	345/60	390/400
Khandesh F. G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M. G.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th July 1925:—

Cotton	2,708 Bales.
Wheat	3,469 Cwts.
Linseed	4,084 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	634 ,,
Gingellyseed	14 ,,
Poppyseed	619 ,,
Groundnuts	1,435 ,,
Castorseed	3,065 ,,
Rice	21,262 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	3,073 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,442 ,,
Juwar	Nil.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	468 ,,
Bajri	1,312 ,,
Coal	1,593 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.

Mid American Spot Universal Standard 13.67 small business.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.35.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 23.86, Jan. 23.42, March 23.75.

New York Noon Call Oct. 23.94, Jan. 23.46, March 23.76.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 23.23, Jan. 23.40.

Liverpool, July 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 100
Mid American Spot
Universal Standard 13.60 retail request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.25

COTTON.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	13.03 — .09
Oct.	12.58 — .10
Dec.	12.44 — .11
Jan.	12.45 — .10
March	12.48 — 10

EGYPTIANS.

Nov.	23.55 — 15

LONDON, July 10.

Belgium 10495.
Athens 29750.
Cuban Sugar 12/- June.July value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 10.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	13.12	+.12
August	12.95	+.11
September	12.78	+.09
October	12.68	+.08
November	12.54	+.07
December	12.55	+.08
January	12.55	+.07
February	12.54	+.06
March	12.53	+.06
April	12.57	+.05
May	12.61	+.06
June	12.57	+.06
July	12.57	+.06

Tone:—Barely steady.

Liverpool, July 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O.C. Liverpool.

July	12.96	—.16
Aug	12.78	—.16
Sep	12.64	—.14
Oct	12.53	—.15
Nov	12.40	—.14
Dec	12.41	—.14
Jan	12.41	—.14
Feb	12.40	—.14
March	12.44	—.14
April	(12.42	—.15
May	12.47	—.14
June	12.43	—.14
July	12.43	—.14

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 10.

July	23.60—.50
August	27.95—.30
September	26.85—.25
October	25.75—.20
November	23.70+.1
December	23.20+.10
January	22.60+.15
February	22.55+.15
March	22.35+.15
April	22.30+.15
May	22.25+.15
June	22.20+.15
July	22.15+.15

Manchester market steady and improving cloth demand.

Yarns—better demand.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	28.60
Aug	27.95
Sep	26.80—.95
Oct	25.65—.10
Nov	23.55—.15
Dec	23.05—.15
Jan	22.45—.15
Feb	22.40—.15
March	22.40—.15
April	22.15—.15
May	22.10—.15
June	22.05—.15
July	22.00—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.

Scinde	Good	9.60
	Fully Good	10.00
	Fine	10.40
Bengal	Good	9.70
	Fully Good	10.10
	Fine	10.50
Oomra	Good	10.40
	Fully Good	10.80
	Fine	11.20
Broach	Good	11.15
	Fully Good	11.55
	Fine	11.95

Liverpool, July 11.

Scinde Good 9.60
Scinde Fully Good 10.00.
Scinde Fine 10.40.
Bengal Good 9.70.
Bengal Fully Good 10.10.
Bengal Fine 10.50.
Oomra Good 10.40.
Oomra Fully Good 10.80.
Oomra Fine 11.20.
Broach Good 11.15.
Broach Fully Good 11.55
Broach Fine 11.95.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 10.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
Total Forwarded consumers	58,000
Total Imports	20,000
Total Stock	739,000
Actual Weekly Sales	246,000
Water Twist 1/8½.	
Printers Cloth 42/-.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday July 11.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,496,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	135,000
East Indian Visible Supply	217,000
American Visivle Supply	1,445,000
Other Visiblle Supply	315,800
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	1.400
East Indian Stock	31,000
East Indian Forward	3,100
East Indian Import of the week	7,000
East Indian Speculation	200
American Afloat	21,000
East Indian Afloat	34,000
Total Afloat	150,000
Taking of the worlds Spinners of American Cotton	174,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 10.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	18,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	25,000
Week's Exports to Japan	(nil).
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	321,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	191,000

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 11.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2000.
Day's Exports to Continent 4,000.
Futures at New York:—

October	23.60—.18
January	23.15—.16
March	23.45—.16
May	23.74—.13
Spot Cotton at New York:	24.10—.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.50—.15

Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans:—

October	22.88—.24
January	23.18—.12

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 7/8.
Demand Bills 48560.
Silver Commerical Bars Foreign Mined 69 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 10.

Futures at New York:—	
October	23.78—.05
January	23.31—.07
March	23.61—.09
May	23.87—.09

New York, July 11.

Future at New York—	
October	23.60 —.18
January	23.15 —.16
March	23.45 —.16
May	23.74 —.13

Liverpool, July 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	13.12+.12
October	12.68+.08
January	12.55+.07
March	12.58+.06

Liverpool, July 11

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.—

July	12.96 —.16
October	12.53 —.15
January	12.41 —.14
March	12.44 —.14

WHEAT.

London, July 10.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. June/July value 55/-.

Rozario Santa F—63½ lbs. June/July sellers 56/6

Tone:—Argentine Wheat was steady but quiet.

Australian June/July buyers 53/6. Closed quiet.

Choice White Karachi June/July quoted 54/1.

Cargo, Australian 54/6 shipping and shipped to United Kingdom paid.

Cargo, Entre Rios 63½ lbs. 56/6 paid for 19th June B/lading to the Continent.

London, July 11.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. June/July sellers 54/9.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs June/July sellers 56/6.

Tone:—Steady—Poor demand.

Wheat Afloat to U. K. quarters 2,355,000.

Australian June/July buyers—quiet 53/3.

Choice White Karachi June/July quoted 54.

Tone:—Steady—Demand poor.

Business was done to-day in Linseed, La Plata Argentine for July/Aug. shipment to Hull at £19 1/4 for Aug./Sept. shipment at £19 3/8 for Jan./Feb. shipment at £19. In Wheat Calcutta No. 2 Club 25/6 arrived.

SEEDS.

London, July 10.

Linseed Argntine (La Plata)—

Market was firmer with fair trade. Closed quieter at £19 buyers and £19 1/8 sellers for July/Aug. and £18 5/8 for Jan/Feb. New crop, paid and buyers.

Linseed Bombay July/Aug. nominal £21 5/8—neglected.

Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. near value £9.

Castorseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £22 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 3/4 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 1/8 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat per ton £23 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 5/8 July/Aug. nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Neglected.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £22 7/8 July Aug. sellers.

London, July 11.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)
£19 1/4 July/Aug. paid.
£19 Jan./Feb. paid.

Market was firm and dearer with small trade.

Linseed Bombay July/Aug. 223.

Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £9 3/8.

Held higher.

Castoreseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £22 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £July/Aug. nominal £20 7/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton July/Aug sellers £21 1/2.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton July/Aug. sellers £23.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton July/Aug. nominal 20 5/8.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Rather steadier.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/Aug. sellers £22 7/8.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 10.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/9 July-September sellers

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/10½ October/December.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16/1½ January/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 16/4 January/March sellers

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 16/4½ January/March sellers.

London, July 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/7 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 16/3 1/4.

Tone—Dull. No demand for India.

LINSEED.

London, July 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21/- July/August done.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21/6/4 Aug./Sep. done.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 40/9 July buyers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 40/9 Sep./Oct. done value.

METALS.

London, July 10.

English best Selected Copper £63½.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 3/8.
Copper Braziers £79.
Yellow Metal 68 net per ton.
Hard Spelter 30½.
Corrugated Sheets £15 7/8.

London, July 10.

Tin Block 258¾

London, July 11.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 3/8.
Copper Braziers £79.
Yellow Metal 68 net per ton.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 7/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 11.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 11.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	8	0

BULLION.

London, July 10.

Bars bought £6,000.

Weekly Bullion Shipments £238,400.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

London, July 11.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London, July 11.

Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers 40/6.

LONDON, July 10.

Rubber was excited advancing with demand for spot. All 1925 deliveries were particularly insistent. Advance which is chiefly due to large continental orders for near by delivery together with considerable American buying is extending spot to end of 1926 and has resulted in heavy buying to cover short interest while it would appear that there has been much larger bear interest both professional and speculative than suspected. Meantime authoritative source is of opinion that it appears certain we are more likely to obtain full supply in 1926 and 1927 by progressive extra percentages under Stevenson Scheme than by hasty revision giving largely increased allowances. Stock exchange rubber were strong and excited orders were difficult to oexecute owing to active demand for shares.

Tea shares were however quieter.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £21 for July/August shipment, at £21.6-3 for August/September shipment, £21-8-9 for September/October shipment. In Linseed La, Plata, Argentine at £19 1-8 for August/September shipment to Hull, £19 1-4 for September/October shipment, and £18 5.8 for January/February shipment. In wheat. Parcel, choice white Karachi at 53/- afloat.

SHARES.

London, July 11.

Hongkong Bank £133 1/2.
Chartered Bank £19 1/2.
National Bank £46 1/2.
P. and O. Bark £10.
Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	390
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	400
Bombay Dyeing	783-12	811-4	783-12	797-8
Century ..	340	350	340	346-4
Central India ..	452-8	458-12	452-8	455
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	105
Crescent ..	205	208-12	205	208-12
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	157-8
Fazulbhoy ..	791-4	811-4	791-4	806-4
Finlay ..	..	..	..	125
Globe ..	..	..	..	50
Gokak ..	..	..	..	101-4
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	222-8
Indore Malwa	388-12	390	388-12	390
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	200
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	130
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	125
Mysore ..	..	..	..	115
New Great..	312-8	316-4	312-8	315
Pabaney ..	..	..	..	300
Pearl ..	452-8	458-12	452-8	455
Phoinix ..	..	..	..	450
Simplex ..	116-4	118-12	116-4	117-8
Swadeshi ..	443-12	450	443-12	446-4
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock ..	..	..	..	132-8
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	70
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	..	95	93-12	95
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	7-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	28
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	40
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	48-8
Tata Hydro	872-8	887-8	812-8	885
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	15-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	51-4	58-2	51-4	58-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 10.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	10
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	99	15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	99	15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	2
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	101	13
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	7
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109	8
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	76	8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	76	8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	101	0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..	102	8

Market is steady at the above rates, with little business doing.

Bombay, July 11.

Market opened somewhat easier than yesterday's closing rates, and after a short time showed good improvement due to bulls purchasing. Then again it was slightly lowered on account of profit-taking, but afterwards it closed firm, with a healthier outlook.

There were buyers at the closing rates. It is likely to improve slowly.

Imperial Bank shares were in good demand, and transactions were done Rs. 1,435 and Rs. 375 for the fully paid, and the contributory shares respectively.

There were buyers in Manganese scrips, sellers being scarce.

There was a good inquiry in Tata Deferreds and some good parties carried away a big number of shares, and thus caused the sellers to cover.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 11.

Ready price have declined by about 3 as. per cwt. with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 3900 bags.

Our Forward Market has also slightly declined by about a Penny in July-Aug.-Sept., Oct.-Nov.-Dec. and Jan.-Feb.-March shipment prices. June shipment prices also record a drop of about 2d. in yestrday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15/3 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June. sh. 14/10 per cwt. FBH.
,, July-Aug-Sept. sh. 15/3 ,, ,,
,, Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 15/10 ,, ,,
,, Jan-Feb-March sh. 16/3 ,, ,,

RUBBER.

London, July 11.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Aug./Sept. sellers 41.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 43 1/2 July value. Market was very firm on further speculative buying. Ribbed Smoked Sheets 49 1/2 July value.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 11.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	6
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

From Our Sunday Edition.

Bombay, July 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 108½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 212½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 108.68.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.09.
London—Rome Liras 131.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady—dull market.

London, July 11.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold £ 4—4—10½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 steady.

London, July 11.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent
Warsaw 25.33.
Exchange on Lon at Paris Fcs. 103.50
Rentes 3 per cent 42 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s-	1/6 11/32
Frcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	212 1/2
Japan	115½
Singapore	157

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.11.
Christiania 28.70.
Amsterdam 12-13.
Switzerland 25.03.

London, July 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 10,370.
Exchange on London in Germany 2,041 5/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 13,160.

New York, July 10.

Demand Bills 48,575

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 11.

Three months 4-9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2-3/4 per cent.
One month 2½ per cent.
Three months 2½ per cent.
Six months 3 per cent
Tone of money market—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 7/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 13/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5½.
Renks 5 per cent. 15½.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100.
Conversion Loan £76 5/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/4.
Consols 2½ per cent 56 1/2+3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 56 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/2.

London, July 10.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½
Silver ready d. 32-0.
Silver forward d. 31-15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet—nothing doing.

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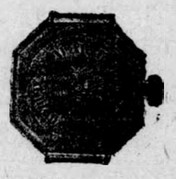

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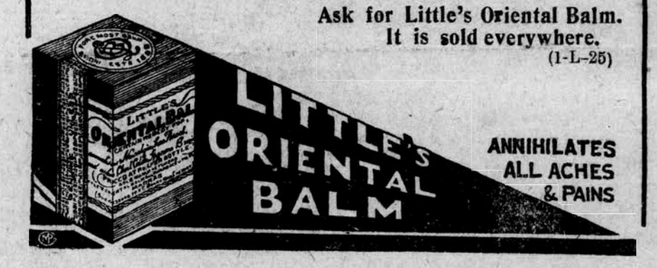

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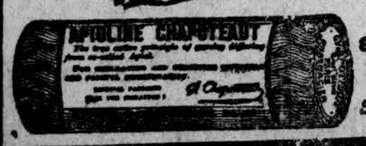

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